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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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BISHOP RESIGNS

Spiritual Jurisdiction of Anglican
Church Transferred.

FOR WELL-BEING OF THE CHURCH

Changed Political Condition Render
the Course Desirable—A Bright
and Harmonious Future.

Address of the Bishop of Honolulu to
the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese
with regard to the transfer of the
spiritual jurisdiction from the See of
Canterbury to the Church in the
United States of America, given in
St. Andrew's Cathedral on Sunday,
April 9, 1899.

My dear Brethren of the Clergy and
Laity in the Diocese of Honolulu.

The time has arrived, when as chief
pastor of the Anglican Church in Ha-
waii, I should make fully known to all
members of the Church in the Islands
the course of action that the changed
political condition has rendered desir-
able to be taken in order to secure the
present well-being of the Church and
promote its advancement in the future.

At the recent General Convention of
the American Church held at Washing-
ton, it was recognized that the Hawai-
an Islands having passed under the do-
minion of the United States, the re-
sponsibility of making spiritual provi-
sion for their new possession de-
volves upon that branch of the Angli-
can Communion, although immediate
action could not be taken, inasmuch as
the Islands had for a considerable pe-
riod been a missionary diocese of the
Church of England.

A resolution postponing the consid-
eration of the course to be taken until
after conference with the authorities of
the Church of England having been
adopted by the Convention, it did not
at first appear open to me to move in
the matter, until I had received some
communication indicating the steps
that should be taken under circum-
stances which have never before arisen
in the history of the Anglican Com-
munion. No advice, however, having
been received, there appeared on mat-
ture consideration no valid reason why
I should not take the initiatory step
towards handing over to the Church in
the United States a responsibility
which that Church is ready and desir-
ous to assume.

Under these circumstances the course
that I have adopted has been to for-
ward to the Archbishop of Canterbury
(under whom so far as the Church of
England is concerned, the final author-
ity rests) a recommendation that the
spiritual jurisdiction of these Islands
be transferred to the Church in the
United States, as soon as that Church
is in a position to receive it, and to
make provision for its support.

As an offshoot of the Church of Eng-
land the Anglican Church has taken
root in these Islands, and had the coun-
try remained in an independent polit-
ical condition, the mother Church
would, without doubt, have continued
to foster its growth, until it became a
self-supporting diocese of the Anglican
Communion.

But the trend of public events has
been otherwise. The annexation of the
Islands to the United States points to
the advisability of the Church in Amer-
ica taking up and continuing the
work that has hitherto been done by
the Church of England. With this
transfer of responsibility in view I
have placed my tenure of the oversight
of this mission in the hands of the
Archbishop, so that it may cease as
soon as, but not until, the House of
Bishops in America is ready to conse-
crate a bishop to succeed me.

It is quite possible that this transfer
of jurisdiction may not at first com-
mend itself to all the members of the
Church in the Islands in consequence
of the various nationalities our mem-
bership comprises. But when it is
clearly seen that such a transfer fol-
lows the natural order of events, and
that it would be an anomalous state of
things for the Anglican Church in Ha-
waii not to be attached to the Ameri-
can branch of the Anglican Commu-
nion, I am confident that the action I
have taken will meet with general ap-
proval.

At present I have no means of know-
ing whether the transfer can be effect-
ed during the present year, or whether
it will be necessary to wait for the ac-
tion of the General Convention in 1901.
In either case there is much that you
can do in preparation for the change.
Times of transition are so often periods
of disintegration that I take this oppor-
tunity of impressing upon all who real-
ize what it is to be members of the
Church of Christ, that the present is a
time for united effort to strengthen
those foundations that we have been
permitted to lay, and to maintain in
efficiency the agencies for evangeliza-
tion and Christian education already
established, so that the first American
Bishop may be welcomed to a mission-



BISHOP WILLIS.

any jurisdiction full of zeal and ear-
nestness to aid him in the work of fur-
ther development and expansion.

Under the new order of things I
look forward with confidence and hope
to a bright and harmonious future for
the Anglican Church in Hawaii. For
the realization of a future so full of
promise, the one aim of all, both clergy
and laity, will be to promote the glory
of God and the advancement of His
Church.

May the Divine Head of the Church
who at His ascension sent down from
the Father the holy spirit by whom the
whole body of the Church is governed
and sanctified, direct our way in peace,
remove all cause of reproach from
amongst us, and guide all our actions
to the accomplishment of His will, and
the edification of His people; so that
the Anglican Church in Hawaii, united
in one holy bond of Truth and Peace,
may never cease to be His blessed in-
strument for the conversion of the
heathen and the salvation of souls.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, who has
for twenty years past been pastor of
the Second English-Speaking Congre-
gation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, was
interviewed last night. He knew nothing
of the action of Bishop Willis ex-
cept from hearsay. At the morning
service yesterday the following earnest
appeal was addressed from the pulpit
and at the postponed annual meeting,
which takes place tomorrow night,
there will be, it is expected, a full at-
tendance, who will discuss the matters
laid down:

"A meeting of this congregation was
called, according to the Canons of the
Church, for Tuesday in Easter Week,
for the purpose of electing Church
Wardens and other officers of the
Church. When the time arrived, there
were not present members enough to
be considered a proper representation
of the whole congregation, and the
meeting was adjourned without hav-
ing performed the business for which
it had been called. The adjourned
meeting will take place on Tuesday
evening next at 8 o'clock in the school
room. I trust that nothing further is
necessary to insure a good and repre-
sentative attendance than to remind
you that the business of this meeting is
of vital importance to the congregation
as a body and to the Church in general.
Every member, male or female, com-
municant or non-communicant, who
wishes in this congregation should
endeavor to be present."

Sudden Death.

Mary Kapakea, a native woman, died
very suddenly at her home Saturday
morning. She had been in apparent
good health all along up to the time of
her death. On that morning the people
in the room with her heard her give a
couple of quick gasps. They hastened
to her side and found that she was
dead. Deputy Marshal Chillingworth
summoned a coroner's jury, which re-
turned a verdict that death was due to
heart disease. The deceased woman
leaves a son, Antonio Silva, who has
charge of W. H. Rice's stock on this
island.

First Ship to Kihel.

The schooner Defender, which sailed
from San Francisco March 30th for
Kihel is the first vessel to clear from
San Francisco for that port but not
the first from the coast. The schooner
Fannie Adele sailed from Gray's Harbor
on March 29th.

NORWAY PREPARES FOR WAR.

LONDON, April 3.—The Daily Mail's
correspondent at Gothenburg, Sweden,
referring to the warlike preparations
of Norway, says: "The only possible
object of these preparations is to at-
tack Sweden, whose defenses and
armaments are inferior and whose in-
fantry are armed with obsolete weap-
ons. Should the Norwegian fleet at-
tack Gothenburg the city must in-
evitably fall."

MALOLOS TAKEN

Insurgents Fire the City and
then Flee.

INSURGENT BACKBONE BROKEN

Rebel Army in Full Retreat—Diffi-
culty of Locating Them—
Sharp Cavalry Skirmish.

MANILA, March 31, noon.—Major-
General MacArthur entered Malolos,
the seat of the so-called insurgent gov-
ernment, at 9:30 o'clock this morning.
The rebels burning the city and simul-
taneously evacuating it. They are now
in full retreat toward the north, where
Aguinaldo and the Cabinet have been
for two days.

Major-General MacArthur advanced
to attack Malolos at 7 o'clock this
morning. He was met with strong
opposition, the rebels resisting de-
spairingly, but losing heavily. General
Hall's brigade is advanced north from
the water works and driving the left
wing of the enemy across.

The United States troops rested last
night in the jungle about a mile and
a quarter from Malolos. The day's
advance began at 2 o'clock and covered
a distance of about two and a
half miles beyond the Guiguinto river,
along the railroad. The brunt of the
battle was on the right of the track,
where the enemy was apparently con-
centrated.

The First Nebraska, First South Da-
kota and Tenth Pennsylvania Regi-
ments encountered them entrenched on
the border of the woods, and the Ameri-
cans advancing across the open suffered
a terrific fire for half an hour. Four
men of the Nebraska Regiment were
killed and thirty were wounded. Ten
men of the Dakota Regiment were
wounded, and one of the Pennsylvania
was killed. The Americans finally
drove the Filipinos back. Although
there were three lines of strong in-
trenchments along the track the enemy
made scarcely any defense there.
General MacArthur and his staff were
walking on the track abreast of the
line, with everything quiet, when sud-
denly they received a shower of bul-
lets from sharpshooters in trees and on
house tops, but these were speedily
dislodged.

The enemy's loss was apparently
small, the jungle affording them such
protection that the Americans were
unable to see them, and in firing were
guided only by the sound of the Fili-
pino's shots. The American artillery
was handicapped for the same reason.
Last night's long line of camp fires
made a beautiful sight, with the
Twenty-third Kansas Regiment on the
left of Guiguinto station and the Pen-
sylvania Regiment on the right, be-
yond the river.

The provision train was delayed by
broken bridges, but the stores of grain
and flocks of ducks in the locality fur-
nished ample forage. The hospital
work is remarkably efficient, as it has
been throughout the whole campaign.
The telegraphers keep abreast of the
line and maintain a constant connec-
tion with the city.

MANILA, April 2, 6:30 p. m.—The
American troops under General Mac-
Arthur are still resting at Malolos,
where everything has been quiet to-
day. Hostilities elsewhere—so far as
officially reported—have been limited
during the last twenty-four hours to
an occasional exchange of shots be-
tween the insurgents and troops form-
ing the lines of General Lawton and
General Hall, extending from the water
works to La Loma. But this shooting
has been just active enough to make
the lives of the soldiers a burden and
to compel the officers to sleep in
trenches clothed and in readiness to
repel possible attacks.

Most of the Americans are becoming
convinced that the backbone of the
insurgent opposition is broken. There
are numerous rumors pointing to an
early collapse of the insurrection. One
of these is that General Pio del Pilar,
the best fighter among the Filipino
officers, will desert Aguinaldo and give
his support to the Americans.

MANILA, April 3, 7:55 p. m.—A re-
connaissance made by cavalry under
Major Rucker this afternoon developed
into a sharp skirmish with 1000 in-
surgents entrenched at Quingua, five
miles to the northeast of Malolos, the
main body of the rebel army being
apparently between Quingua and
Pulilan. Other detached forces of the

enemy retreated to the eastward and
entered Mateo Valley, where they were
repulsed by General Hall's troops.

A PROCLAMATION.

The Philippine Commission Orders Fili-
pinos to Lay Down Arms.

MANILA, April 4.—The Philippine
commission, which is composed of Col.
Charles Denby, Professor J. G. Schur-
man, of Cornell University, and Pro-
fessor Dean C. Worcester, has issued a
proclamation to the residents of the
islands calling upon them to lay down
their arms and follow peaceful avoca-
tions. An extract from the publica-
tion is as follows:

In the meantime the attention of the
Philippine people is invited to certain
regulative principles by which the
United States will be guided in its re-
lations with them. Following are
deemed of cardinal importance:

First—The supremacy of the United
States must and will be enforced
throughout every part of the archipel-
ago and those who resist it can accom-
plish no end other than their own ruin.
Second—Most ample liberty of self-
government will be granted to the Phi-
lippine people which is reconcilable with
the maintenance of a wise, just, stable,
effective and economical administration
of public affairs and compatible with
the sovereign and international rights
and obligations of the United States.

Third—Civil rights of the Philippine
people will be guaranteed and protect-
ed to the fullest extent, religious free-
dom assured and all persons shall have
equal standing before the law.

Fourth—Honor, justice and friend-
ship forbid the use of the Philippine
people or islands as object or means of
exploitation. The purpose of the Ameri-
can Government is the welfare and
advancement of the Philippine people.

A BIG COMBINE.

Manufacturers of Bar Iron Form a
Gigantic Trust.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The Record to-
morrow will say: The combination of
manufacturers of merchant bar iron,
upon which Chicago promoters have
been at work for several weeks, is
practically consummated, and within a
few days the properties will be taken
over by a corporation to be organized
under the laws of New Jersey. The
title of the Republic Steel and Iron
Company has been suggested, although
not fully decided upon. The total
capitalization will be \$55,000,000,
of which \$25,000,000 will be in 7 per cent.
cumulative preferred stock and \$30,-
000,000 in common.

The properties include all the bar
iron manufacturers of importance west
of Pittsburgh, some of the largest being
in the Birmingham (Ala.) iron district.
Extensive iron mines in that section
and in the Mesabi range of the Lake
Superior copper district will be trans-
ferred.

The mills embraced have an annual
output of over one million tons of mer-
chant bar iron. In addition to the
rolling mill property, there are six
blast furnaces with an annual capacity
of about 400,000 tons of pig iron.

A portion of the underwriting has
been taken in Chicago, but the New
York interest will be the largest of
outside capital. The banking houses
of Dominick & Dickerman and William
C. Sheldon & Co. of that city have
organized the underwriting syndicate.
The company will have a cash work-
ing capital of \$5,500,000 and all plants
taken over will be free of debt.

CANAL AGREEMENT.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A cable to
the World from London says: A defi-
nite agreement has been arrived at
between the United States and the
British Government, by which the
United States will have complete and
undisputed control over the Nicaragua
canal. A statement to this effect was
made to the World's correspondent by
a prominent official of the Government.
Shortly after the reassembling of Par-
liament a statement confirming this
information will be made by Lord
Salisbury.

POPE'S GRAVE CONDITION.

LONDON, April 4.—According to a
dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, from
Rome, the Pope had a fainting fit yester-
day which proved of the gravest
character.

Every effort is being made by Car-
dinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of
State, to conceal the real condition of
the Pontiff, his object being to prevent
the powers from working in advance
for the next conclave.

The powers, nevertheless, are quite
aware of the true condition of his Holi-
ness, and are secretly making prepara-
tions for the gathering of the Cardi-
nals.

The case of the Kahuku Japanese,
who are charged with riot and murder,
comes up in the Police Court this
morning.

PUBLIC WORKS

Numerous Improvements on the Different Islands.

THE AGGREGATE IS LARGE

Many New Roads Being Built—Steel Bridges to be Erected—Work on the Lighthouse.

Just at the present time there is a large amount of public work being done on roads, bridges, and other improvements, distributed throughout the different islands of the group and while the showing is not very great in any one place the aggregate is a very large amount.

On account of the delay in receiving the appropriations voted, actual work has only recently begun in most cases, but everything possible was mapped out beforehand and careful arrangements made to push the work with all possible despatch as soon as it was possible to inaugurate it and this is now being done.

The big island is getting the greater share of the new machinery that has been purchased and of the appropriations for public work that were voted last summer. A large force of men are at work on the road from North Kona to Kohala and another gang on the road from South Kona to Kailua. When these roads are finished and the gap closed between Honolulu and Laupahoehoe, on which a good force is also at work, the belt around the big island will be completed.

It is anticipated that all of the above work, with the exception of the piece between North Kona and Kohala, will be finished this year. On the North Kona section, the appropriation is insufficient to complete it as should be done. Another piece of road on which the contract has been let and on which work is progressing rapidly is the section through Puna, towards Kilauea. This will probably be finished at an early date.

Hilo has a new steam roller which is giving a good account of itself by this time. The contract has been let for three miles of road in Oahu, paralleling the Volcano road and at a distance of three miles from it. This road starts from the road that branches from the Volcano, 15½ miles above Hilo. The new road runs mauka from the cross road, and is through a section of land that is destined to become very valuable.

Tenders have been advertised for seven steel bridges, of which Waiakana, Wailuku and Pihonua in Hilo each get one. One is to go in at Ninole and another at Manaloa, North Hilo, one at Hanalei, Kauai, and one at Kipapa, on this island.

Considerable work is also going forward on Maui, as roads are being opened up through the lands where the new Nahiku plantation is to be located. Contracts have been let and work begun on the road from Nahiku landing to the main road and Hilo have just been opened for seven miles of main road and two miles of branches connecting the Nahiku landing road and Hilo. It is anticipated, however, that the appropriation will only allow the construction of six miles of the main road in this place. The survey is also progressing from this road towards Makawao. Mr. Maynard has already gone to Maui to take out a section of new road in Kula from the homesteads towards Makawao.

Six more rock crushers have lately been purchased from Henshaw, Bulkeley & Co., of San Francisco, represented here by Mr. A. L. Young, and they have already been forwarded to various points in the islands where they can be used to the best advantage.

On Oahu, matters are rather quiet. Work is going along steadily on the Pali road, two miles of which are now graded. The contract calls for the completion of the job by June 30, and it looks very much as if a livelier movement would have to be forthcoming if the contractors wish to be within the time limit. The rock work on the Diamond Head lighthouse, for which the Legislature made a special appropriation last summer, after an exhaustive examination into the matter, is nearly finished, and it is hoped to have the light in working operation next month. If this light had been burning when the O'Brien arrived off port the chances are that she would still be aloft, as with the new danger signal it will take great carelessness to get too far in without being aware of it.

Under the direction of the Road Board on Kauai there is also being a considerable amount of work done, but a large proportion of it is in the line of repairs. About the only new work that is under way there being the making of a new grade into Maloia.

The dredger is idle at present, but it will begin operations again in a few days.

Death of Sir Julius Vogel.

LONDON, March 13.—Sir Julius Vogel, the colonial statesman writer, is dead.

Sir Julius Vogel, K. C. M. G., was born in London, in 1835, and went to Australia in 1852, where he engaged in various pursuits, including journalism. He went to New Zealand in 1861,

and established the first daily newspaper in the colony, the Otago Daily Times, which he edited for several years. He became head of the provincial government in 1866, retaining that office until 1869. He afterwards held other offices, and visited England by way of San Francisco in 1871.

Sir Julius passed through Honolulu during the seventies, and made the acquaintance of government officials here. Of late years he resided in England, but was always interested in Colonial affairs, and some of the best projects in New Zealand were initiated during his administration. He held office in that colony as late as 1887. For the past ten years he resided in England.

Stock Divided.

The directors and shareholders of Honokaa met yesterday morning. It was decided to reincorporate and to increase the present capital stock to \$2,000,000. The stock was divided into \$20 shares. Each present holder of shares will receive four additional for each one.

EXTENSION PLANS

Lectures for the University Work Arranged.

Prof. Henry Rolfe will be the Lecturer—Great interest manifested—The Subjects.

Lectures of the University Extension course will begin next week. Prof. Henry W. Rolfe of the University of Chicago will arrive by the Doric next Tuesday, and will give the first lecture on next Thursday evening at either the Y. M. C. A. or the High School.

Great interest is being manifested in the proposed plan. Sufficient money has been raised to defray the expenses of the proposed lecture course which shows that the interest is substantial, not ephemeral.

The regular work of the University Extension course is divided under different heads. It begins with instructing and stimulating the hearers to think, and ends with having original effort in discussing the vital questions of the day.

The choice of Prof. Rolfe to make the beginning in the work is a fortunate one. In addition to being a successful organizer he is a thoughtful, eloquent talker.

His lectures will include the important works of famous nineteenth century authors, among which will be: Idylls of the King, Tennyson; Vanity Fair, Thackeray; Sartor Resartus, Carlyle; Essays of Stevenson; Essays of Elia, Lamb.

These are but a few of a long attractive list. In addition to the regular lecture there will be a general discussion of the author and the work in question. The lectures will be free, and it is hoped that the interest will be maintained.

A Wise Decision.

The Kindergarten Association is still beloved of the public, remembered by it, and cared for as the report of the Financial Secretary proved at the April meeting.

The important subject of discussion at this meeting was, "Are we eligible for membership in the Associated Charities?" As a Children's Aid Society, it would seem that we are, and affiliation with that body will guard against the misplacement of donations, and the ill use of moneys which should go to serve worthy needs. The matter was thoroughly ventilated, and was voted in the affirmative.

Thus the Kindergarten Association now stands shoulder to shoulder with the most advanced thought of the day.

Missionaries Excluded

No more Gilbert Island missionaries being allowed to preach on Pleasant Island by the German government, Mr. De la Porte, the missionary who left on the Morning Star yesterday, who is a German by birth and speaks that language fluently will, it is thought, be allowed to preach to the natives there. Pleasant Island is under the German flag, but the congregation of Kawaihau church has long been supporting a mission there with \$180 a year.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COLIC AND DIARRHOEA.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children. W. A. Stroud, Pocumuck City, Md. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd. Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all Druggists and Dealers.

LARGE LAND DEAL

W. C. Achi Buys Immense Tracts in South Kona.

FOR STOCK GRAZING PURPOSES

Rumored However That it May be Another Plantation—Will Supply the Market with Meat.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A large land transaction was closed yesterday. W. C. Achi obtained 13,000 acres of the Honomailino ranch and other lands situated in South Kona from J. M. Monsarrat. Leaseholds are given for 5000 acres while the remaining 8000 are bought outright in fee simple. The price paid by Mr. Achi was \$50,000.

At present a portion of these lands is used for grazing purposes, there being a few hundred head of cattle and horses now roaming over the territory. About forty acres, however, are planted in coffee and are leased to Japanese.

It is not definitely known what the real estate man intends to do with his new purchase. The fact that he will be accompanied by Mr. Halsdell naturally leads to the thought that another plantation is on the tapis.

When seen concerning his intentions Mr. Achi said that he had no intention of starting a plantation and that Mr. Halsdell accompanies him merely as a guest. He affirms that it is his intention to turn the property into a large grazing tract. He says that there is no excuse for the fact that beef is imported to these islands, and intends to furnish a plentiful supply for the market.

Another plantation is to be started on Lanai. The site of this last one proposed is the Palawai lands which are situated on the opposite side of the island from the new Maunaloa plantation. The promoter of the new scheme is W. H. Pain, manager of the Tramway Co. It is expected that the subscription list will be opened in a few days.

The tract in consideration includes about 4000 acres of available cane land. Some time ago when the proposed site was being looked over some cane was planted which has since come up very well. The lands are situated in the higher part of the island.

The new plantation will be capitalized at about \$1,500,000. The shares will be divided up into \$20 each with 10 per cent. assessments. The greater portion of the stock will be placed on the local market.

A Literary Curiosity.

Mons. Camavarr, Consul General for Portugal, is the possessor of a unique booklet or libretto. It is the smallest dictionary of the French and English language ever published. It is slightly over an inch in length and three-eighths of an inch in thickness; has



A WONDERFUL BOOK. (Exact Size.)

over 5,000 words—apparently 647 pages. The volume is kept in a small metallic case, in which is set a magnifying glass, that enables a person with good sight to read every line. It was published by the celebrated Pears' Soap proprietors of England, and has no doubt had an important influence in making its publishers among the most noted as they are among the wealthiest soap-makers in England. Its owner prizes this volume as a valuable reference book, and it certainly is among the smallest books ever published.

From Newcastle, N. S. W.

The last advices from Newcastle report as follows: Honolulu.—In this direction four vessels sailed, under home charter, with the quantities of coal as stated: On the 26th February, the American schooner W. H. Talbot, with 1340 tons East Greta coal; on the 28th February, the American schooner George C. Perkins, with 610 tons Greta coal; on the 4th March, the American ship John C. Potter, with 1814 tons Duckenfield coal; on the 12th March, the American five-masted schooner Inca, with 1580 tons Duckenfield coal. The rate of freight is quoted at 15 shillings. The schooner Golden Shore and bark Colusa are in port for Honolulu.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doane's Ointment cures quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

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Dealer in

FINE Carriages

STYLISH HARNESS ETC. ETC



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WHAT'S YOUR SHOE PRICE?

WHATSOEVER YOU WANT

In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit both purse and foot; it's simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width. It isn't possible to give better shoe service than we give. We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be

"THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give as big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00. Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

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Sign of the Big Shoe. FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the foolish; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

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DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

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2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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The Onomea Sugar Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The Geo. F. Blake Steam Pumps, Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

FIRE ON MAUI

Blaze at Olowalu Mill with the Cause Unknown.

Teachers' Examinations in Progress—Return of Old Residents—Woman Burned at Kihel.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, April 8.—During Monday and Tuesday, April 3d and 4th, nineteen applicants for primary teachers' certificates took the following examination in the Wailuku school house: Written arithmetic, spelling, geography, composition, oral arithmetic, English grammar, reading, dictation and methods of teaching.

Wednesday, March 29th, a fire occurred in the Olowalu mill, the cause of which is unknown. At about 4 a. m. plantation people were aroused by the ringing of the mill bell and by the cry of "Fire!" Under charge of Head Luna Johnson, men brought buckets of water from the sea and soon the flames inside the mill were put out, thus saving many bags of sugar stored within. The amount of damage done was very small.

Nahiku people feel much encouraged at the news that their plantation will be promoted and are clearing their lands as fast as possible.

During the week Mr. and Mrs. J. R. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Caldeira and Mrs. Maria Ferreira and daughter returned to Makawao, after a nine months' absence in Madeira. With money made in Hawaii, they purchased vineyards, one for \$1000 and one for \$1500, but found it hard to make a living, owing to the high prices of staple articles. So, selling their vineyards, they gladly returned to Hawaii, where life is much easier. One of their especial grievances against Madeira is the price of cows—\$60 being asked for the most ordinary milk-giving animal.

The Board of Registration of voters for Maui will make a tour of Hana district, going via Huelo, on the 17th, and returning via Upalakua, on the 27th.

During the 4th, a Portuguese woman was most severely burned at Kihel. While cooking outside of her house, she reached across the fire to get a pail of water. The flames, catching her clothing, burned her body and limbs most cruelly before the fire was extinguished. The woman, instead of attempting to smother the flames, allowed the wind to blow out her garments, thus making her injuries more serious. She, however, is doing as well as is possible, under the care of Dr. Weddick. The death of her infant child the same day made the accident extremely pitiful.

W. A. McKay, of Wailuku, will build the last six and a half miles of the Nahiku road into Hana.

The addition to "The Winsor"—the Wailuku hotel—is about completed. It is a fine three-room cottage. The carpenter, his wife, "lars and penates" reside in a tent near by.

Mrs. Paty and Miss Lilly Paty, of Honolulu, are at Mrs. H. B. Bailey's, Makawao.

Kihel plantation has three very fine wells of water.

E. H. Bailey is about to try sheep raising on his Makawao ranch.

Silva Crook and Miss Angela Crook, of Hawaii, have been visiting their father in Makawao.

Messrs. R. E. Maynard and Houston are surveying the new Kula road from its present terminus to Haleakala ranch.

During the 5th the schooner Honolulu, Olsen master, arrived in Kahului, 60 days from Newcastle, with coal for Alexander & Baldwin.

The same day the schooner Metha Nelson sailed from Lahaina to Honolulu, where she will discharge her coal.

The same day the barkentine Wrestler, Neilson master, was towed to sea from Kahului with sugar for San Francisco from Paia, Hamakua and Spreckelsville.

Weather—A heavy general rain all day during the 7th.

UNION SERVICES.

Kawaiahao and Kaunakapili Greet Rev. Kekela and Wife (From Monday's Daily.)

There was a union of the congregations of the Kaunakapili and Kawaiahao churches yesterday morning, for the purpose of greeting the veteran missionaries, Rev. Mr. Kekela and wife, who have just returned from the Marquesas. The Kawaiahao church was crowded with not only the native Hawaiians, but with many foreigners, who wished to see these missionaries.

Rev. Mr. Parker gave an interesting biographical sketch of Mr. Kekela, who had left these islands in 1853 and settled in the Marquesas. He had made one visit to the islands since he settled there. He had raised a large family of children and grand children. Ten of these were present during the services.

Rev. Mr. Kekela preached an informal sermon. He used the native language, although he has not spoken it excepting briefly for forty-six years. He substituted the "t" for the "k" of the Hawaiian language. Although he is over 75 years of age, he spoke with much vivacity, and held his audience closely. There were several touches of humor in his descriptions and exhorta-

tions. He alluded several times to the missionaries who were his predecessors in the Marquesas. In the year 1831, Messrs. Alexander, Parker and Armstrong. He recalled his early days in these islands.

His audience was attentive, and great interest was shown in this representative native. Mrs. Kekela sat upon the platform. She has a serious and kindly face, and is an excellent illustration of the older natives, who are now rapidly dying off.

A Suicide.

Tiniaro Oawa, a Japanese, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the heart.

The cause of the suicide was despondency. He had been suffering with asthma for some time and lately his trouble took a change for the worse. He has a brother who is in the employ of Benson, Smith & Co.

The Coroner's jury, which was assembled by Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, returned a verdict that death had resulted from a hemorrhage due to a wound inflicted with suicidal intent.

AN OLD RESIDENT

Thomas Campbell Dies from Blood Poisoning.

Was a Veteran of the Civil War—Formerly Engineer of the O. & Kilauea—The Funeral.

Thomas Campbell, who for about twenty-five years has been a resident of these islands, died at Paia, Maui, on last Saturday afternoon. Death was due to an accident while attending to his duties as engineer of Paia mill on the Monday previous. His body was brought down on the Claudine yesterday.

Mr. Campbell, while attempting to clean it out, put his right hand through the moving automatic juice strainer carrier, which, catching his arm, dislocated and badly lacerated it. Doctors McConkey and Weddick were summoned immediately and for three days and nights labored to save the limb. All their efforts were in vain and on Friday, the 7th inst., it became imperative that the arm should be amputated, as serious blood poisoning had set in. For some hours after the symptoms of the unfortunate man indicated that the operation had been successful, but on Saturday morning a reaction set in, owing to the advanced age of the patient, and at 4:30 that afternoon he breathed his last.

Thomas Campbell was a native of a small suburb of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born in 1825, and in the early 50s went to the United States, where he engaged in his calling as a marine engineer. At the breaking out of the Civil War he immediately allied his fortunes to those of the north and was appointed chief engineer of the U. S. S. Pensacola, in Farragut's squadron, off New Orleans. He was in several of the important naval battles of that war and was the modest possessor of many a testimonial from commanding officers under whom he had served.

He was engaged on his arrival in these islands as engineer of the first inter-island steamer, the old Kilauea, run by S. C. Wilcox, the precursor of the Wilder fleet now running to island ports. Resigning from the Kilauea Mr. Campbell, in company with Mr. Lydgate, started Laupahoehoe plantation, leaving there to go into the employ of H. P. Baldwin on Maui, with whom he has been associated ever since and by whom he was always held in the highest esteem. A widow and three daughters survive him. The daughters are Mrs. Charles Crozier and Miss Campbell of this city and Mrs. J. Anderson, of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Campbell was a member of Hawaiian Lodge F. & A. M. and the G. A. R. of this city. He leaves a considerable estate in property and stocks.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Peace is Vital on Account of Critical Condition.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A Times cable from London says: The state of affairs in the Balkan states, particularly in Macedonia, is so ticklish that at any moment Russia may be called upon to make a tremendous effort to safeguard her interests there. It is an open secret that she has addressed to the Balkan states notes couched in the most menacing terms to compel them to keep quiet. But Turkey has allied Macedonia with fanatic troops, and if these should commit outrages on the Christian population nothing on earth would keep the Bulgarians, Servians and Montenegrins from attempting a rescue.

Further reports of the Czar's ill-health reach me from a source which, if I were at liberty to name it, would carry peculiar weight with your readers. This authority declares that the Czar is so ill that he is virtually unable to take any considerable part in this affair. For all these reasons, therefore, peace is vitally necessary to Russia, and she must secure it at any price. Hence the agreement with England, of which you will soon hear more.

AT THE LAST DITCH

American Forces Gathered for the Final Attack.

Storming of the City—Aguinaldo Adopts Savage Measures—Realizes His Desperate Position.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—With the American forces within three and a half miles of the insurgent capital, interest in the military movements north of Manila has about reached the culmination point. It was stated at the War Department today that the march of three and a half miles might take all of today, in view of the successive lines of rebel entrenchments and the strong earthworks which it is believed the insurgents have thrown up immediately around the city. In that event the storming of the city itself would not begin until tomorrow. There is no certainty, however, that the short distance may not be compassed early today, so as to permit an assault late this afternoon or during the night. Gen. Corbin was of the opinion that the attack would begin today.

Maj. Simpson, of the Military Information Bureau, has made a final adjustment of the American position, showing just how the approach to the insurgent capital will be executed. It shows that the brigade of Hale stretches out on the right and that of Harrison Gray Otis on the left. Each brigade in this advance line is made up of seasoned volunteers, with four batteries of the Third Artillery, these being the only regulars. But just back of them, and midway between the two advance brigades, is the strong force of Wheaton, which has been kept from the arduous work of the last few days and held as a sort of battering-ram. It is made up mainly of regulars, the Twenty-second Infantry and the Third Infantry, as well as one regiment of volunteers, the Second Oregon, which has seen some of the hardest fighting of the war.

It is said that the reserve force of Wheaton will be heard from when the main assault begins. Hale's advanced column on the right is made up of the First Nebraska, First South Dakota, First Colorado and the First Wyoming. Otis' advanced column on the left is made up of the Twentieth Kansas, First Montana, four batteries of the Third Artillery, the Thirtieth Minnesota and the Tenth Pennsylvania. The Minnesota regiment was sent forward from the water works yesterday in order to strengthen the advance line for the final assault.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A Herald dispatch from Manila, dated yesterday, says: Insurgents have been found with their throats cut. This is understood to indicate that they were thus punished for refusing to fight. It is now believed that the insurgents' faith in Aguinaldo is destroyed. Aguinaldo, with his family, is said to be preparing to flee from Malolos. Gen. MacArthur is making ready an armored railroad car for future operations.

MAUI PURCHASE

The property of Young Hee on Maui has been purchased outright by Gear, Lansing & Co. There are about 5000 acres in the tract immediately adjoining the Kihel plantation.

When the buyers were asked as to their intentions in regard to the new property they replied that as yet it was not decided. "It is an elegant piece of property," said Mr. Gear, "and we would have bought it for nothing else than to look at it." It is thought a large cattle ranch will be started on the lands.

RIVER DISASTER.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—The steamer Rowena Lee, with about thirty-one passengers aboard, besides her crew, exploded opposite Tyler, Mo., about 4 o'clock this afternoon and immediately sank with all on board except Captain George Carvell and one of the crew.

NOT SO FAR AWAY IN CHICAGO U. S. A.

IS THE GREATEST MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN THE WORLD. MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY, 1110 1/2 MICHIGAN AVE.

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Montgomery Ward & Co., CHICAGO, U. S. A. 1110 1/2 MICHIGAN AVENUE.



THE MONADNOCK AND GENERAL HUGHES. The monitor Monadnock, of Dewey's fleet, was in her element during the fighting at Manila. Her draught enabled her to get as close to shore as necessary to land great shells over the American lines into the Filipino. Brigadier General Hughes superintended the work of extinguishing the fires started by insurgents and their sympathizers.

GOOD SHIP SAILS

Morning Star Has Started on Her Long Journey.

Many Friends Waved Good-by—With Touch at Many Islands—On a Good Mission.

(From Saturday's Daily.) There was a large crowd of well-wishers gathered at sailing of the missionary steamer Morning Star for the South Seas at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Prominent among those present were the A. F. Judds, the Hiram Bingham, the O. H. Gulicks, Captain and Mrs. J. Bray, Mrs. Geo. Carter, Prof. and Mrs. W. D. Alexander and many Hawaiians who came to bid good-bye to their countrymen.

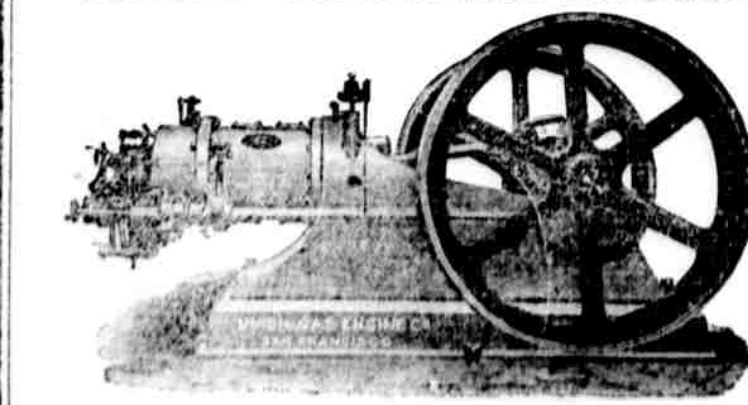
Services were held on board for the departing missionaries conducted by Rev. O. P. Emerson of the Hawaiian Board of Missions. There was a Scripture reading, some hymns and then Rev. O. H. Gulick spoke words of encouragement to those on board bound for good a mission. It was feelingly responded to by Mr. De la Porte, a lay missionary, who with his wife and child are on board going to the station on Pleasant Island. The venerable Dr. Hiram Bingham addressed a few remarks and offered prayer and the benediction was given by Rev. Mr. Kanika, who has been for many years among the Gilbert Islands.

And so the faithful little barkentine moved out in the stream with smoke pouring out of her curious mast head smokestack. Finally her bow was pointed for the channel and an hour later the Morning Star was out of sight way off to the southward.

Captain Garland is in command and with him are his wife and two children as passengers for the voyage. Captain Isaiah Bray who has had command of the Morning Star for some time past will remain in this city. Mrs. Simpson with three children go to Ruk to join her husband. Miss Wilson, a teacher, is returning to the Carolines. Mr. and Mrs. De la Porte and a two-weeks' old infant are making their first voyage. Mr. De la Porte was connected with the local Peniel mission for some time and is studying for the ministry. He will be connected with the Kusaie mission under Dr. Rice, M. D. Lanien, a Marshall Islander, who has been engaged in translating the bible into his native tongue is returning home with his wife, John Higgins of the Gilbert Islands and his two children who came to Honolulu on the last trip of the Morning Star is a passenger. All told there are sixteen passengers on board, including those who came on her from San Francisco.

The Morning Star will, as customary in her voyages, sail most of the voy-

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The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

AWNINGS.

There is no place in the world where Awnings are as much needed as in Honolulu. As far as we can see for no other reason than that most people think they have to send to the Coast for them. This is a wrong impression. We make

Awnings

All Sizes. All Colors. All Prices.

Try and consider the great advantage of Awnings. They regulate the light, make a room more comfortable and cooler and in all gives the home a cozy appearance. If you intend getting Awnings for the summer, call and get our figures.

RUINED—By a lepidopterous insect of nocturnal habits, or better known as a moth. Small as they are they get into your best clothes and all because you neglect buying the very thing that will not only keep them out, but is at the same time an ornament to any home.

We refer to our Ladies' Wardrobe Boxes.

These are upholstered, making a HANDSOME SETTEE. Call and see them.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers. KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Dautlon Fancy, Wedgewood, (in white and blue, white and green.) Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Look for 1898

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1899.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

Those who are interested in charity should clearly understand the object and scope of the Associated Charities Society. Although it has been explained publicly and privately, it is not so clearly understood as to avoid some suspicion that it may unintentionally prejudice some religious charities to their disadvantage.

The project is not a new one. It is the outcome of necessity and good sense. The thinking people of all denominations in the large cities recognize the fact that charity is a dangerous factor in our social life. The mass of people, however unfortunate in worldly matters, do not resort to charitable aid. But it is an undisputed fact also, that many who are forced to resort to it, quickly lose their pride and self-respect, and abuse the kindness and generosity of good people. So benevolence makes paupers. The object of this association is to prevent so far as it can only abuse. It acts as a detective looking for fraud. It encourages enlightened charity by removing the suspicions of those who like to be generous, that their money may be wasted.

Every prosperous person is under obligation to the community to aid the unfortunate. But there is a wisdom in giving and a foolishness in giving.

Some twenty years ago, a cloud of tramps passed over the eastern and northern States. Able bodied men travelled from town to town, and the kind women fed them. Then the tramps became indigent, and their numbers increased. Outrages followed. After some years of gross imposition, the law interfered, and threatened the tramps, and they disappeared.

Out of these and other abuses of the generosity of the considerate has come the need of intelligent charity.

It is needless to say that we shall have special need of this society here. Causes which need not be mentioned here will give to us an undue proportion of the unfortunate people from the Mainland. If there is indiscriminate charity here, it will in time be known abroad, and the tramps will be upon us. Even the high price of passage to our islands will not prevent them from coming, after the organic law has been passed.

The promotion of this society is not only a wise act, but it is an imperative act, unless we are prepared to carry a heavy and unnecessary burden.

THE CHINESE AND THE NATIVES' THANKS.

Admiral Dewey, stately, serene, patriotic and grateful for brave services rendered to the flag, in the face of death, sent fifty of the Chinese who stood by his guns in the Manila battle to San Francisco, with open letter of introduction to the American people. In which he said,—these men were as brave as the bravest of us; these men looked with bold eyes towards the Spanish fire, and asked no questions about their terms of service,—therefore, I, speaking in the name of brave and grateful men, ask that they be permitted the freedom of our soil; that these men, who stood on the decks of American battleships, which is American soil in fact and law, be allowed to walk upon the greater American soil, because you should honor them and be grateful to them for making glorious the history of your navy and your flag.

At the gateway of the Republic these Chinese presented this letter. The Secretary of the Navy, patriotic and generous, asked promptly of the Secretary of the Treasury that these men be permitted to land. The Secretary of the Treasury replied: I cannot permit it; it is against the law that they be allowed to put their feet on American soil; they are only Chinese laborers.

So these poor Chinese, who were welcomed by the nation to stand on the hot decks of the fighting cruisers, decks that are American soil, stand before the gateway to the promised land, with Federal bayonets crossed before their breasts.

When Sir Moses Montefiore, the philanthropic Jew, died, at the age of one hundred years, in London, after casting millions into the box of charity for all men, the strictly orthodox said: "But he cannot get into Heaven, for he did not believe in Christ." One of the Jewish scribes related this story; that Sir Moses carried as the gates of the Colonies and presented his credentials (his Peter's Pence) locked them over, and turned Sir Moses according to strict laws where you came from, you can't come in. Your credentials are already worn, and a band of scorpions is waiting for you inside. Walk in. All rules suspended." One would have expected that these

"pagans," these men who according to the said lot were under the ban of excommunication, but in the hour of need fought for an alien flag, and never asked for leave to go home," would have on touching the gates of the American Republic found them instantly swinging open. "In golden hinges turning. They were locked and barred."

But Admiral Dewey does not understand the law. He is only a sailor. He admires an act of heroism, and applauds it. He asks that it be recognized by the people. The people reply through the government: "A Chinaman may die for our flag, but there is no place for him, living or dead, on the sacred soil. Heaven will reward any Chinaman who does a good act. We cannot." And the White Man proudly marches along with his burden.

THE PLANTERS ARE TEACHERS.

The Hawaiian sugar planter is educating the sugar cane planters of the world in the economical production of sugar. He has demonstrated the value of irrigation, of deep plowing and fertilizers. What he has learned he cannot keep to himself. The many journals devoted to the sugar industry are publishing and commenting upon the enormous product of the Ewa and other plantations. The facts of the actual production, and not a belief or theory of production attracts the attention of those who have put their capital in the industry. This object lesson given by Hawaii, not in the interests of mankind, but in a proper and lawful pursuit of gain, will create in time strong rivals. More than any other agricultural industry, the production of sugar is in the hands of capitalists with money and brains. Hawaii once sold her sugar crop for eight cents a pound and the planters made nothing. She now sells it for less than four cents per pound, and the dividends are at dizzy figures. As the Hawaiian planters learned from experience, and enterprise, other planters will learn.

The Royal British Commission said to the planters of Demerara who are on the verge of bankruptcy: "Your plantations would be profitable, if you raised more sugar to the acre; you neglected the study of the best methods and suffer."

Though Hawaii furnishes this object lesson to the sugar planters of all countries, she will be rewarded for her skill and enterprise for some time to come by large profits.

At the same time neither the skill or intelligence of the planters furnished cheap Asiatic labor. This is her good luck up to the present hour. How long will it last?

A NATIVE MISSIONARY.

(From Monday's Daily.)

There was a scene presented yesterday morning in the Kawaiahae Church that was worthy of preservation on canvas. In the oldest of the Churches, the one whose foundations were laid with feudal labor, and whose roof was finished by the hands of emancipated serfs, came together pious natives to welcome home two of their own race who had for forty-six years held up the Cross in the Marquesas. The white men have generally kept to themselves, from the beginning, this mission of the Gospel to the dark races. But there stood before the congregation yesterday two, humble before the learned, meek before the strong, who had in the sincerity and virtue of their lives, in the patience and devotion of their work among a distant and fierce tribe of their own race, won for themselves a place in the ranks of the apostles of the Pacific.

After he had closed his words in the pulpit, this venerable man unconsciously drew from his pocket the jeweled watch which Abraham Lincoln gave to him in the name of the American people for a splendid service in rescuing an American from the savages of the Marquesas. He read the hour and replied: "Hawaii is honored in this native who bears the gift from one who died at the front of his work."

NAMING A SCHOOL.

A thoughtful reader suggests that the new school building now being erected in Palama be called the "Kauai School."

Surely we all agree that the name of this Princess should be perpetuated in some pleasant form. Names are used arbitrarily, and there can be no reason for not using it, because she had no special connection with the school. If there were some object of more general importance than a school, it would be an appropriate name to the progressive name of the Princess in connection with it. But there does not seem to be any object, the designation of this Princess school at the Princess Kaiulani school will be a tribute to the memory of a young woman whose history and premature death makes one of the sad stories of the closing days of chief rule in Hawaii.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Those who are interested in the University Extension movement will welcome Prof. Koike's arrival here, because he is a rare man and has made an enviable reputation for himself as an instructor.

The establishment of the Extension here is, of course, a pioneer movement. It assumes that we have a considerable class of young men and women who are willing to seriously study the subject presented by the lecturer.

The great and the very serious danger of a failure of the movement here is in the social condition of this community. It is distracted with social affairs, with business matters, and with an unusual number of philanthropic concerns. It is a community without repose, and therefore without opportunity for study. Delightful as the social life is to residents or strangers, it taxes too heavily the vitality of the white people at least. Indeed if the present restless condition exists the only valuable instruction the Extension lectures can give will be, "how to prevent the extinction of the Anglo-Saxon."

Our social relations need reconstruction. Mutual acquaintance is large, the open doors are many. Above all the un-tropical ways of the northern races are daily defying the laws of health and of climate. Men do business as if the mercury was at 30 degrees.

There is a limited time for the amusement of reading light literature, and science made easy for the thoughtless, but there appears to be little time for research and study.

The final test of these lectures must be, are the listeners instructed or merely entertained? We are confronted with the fact that the "higher" classes in America obtain little profit from the best literature. The "educated" class has before it the rich, the admirable, literature of these modern days, but it cannot absorb it, or use it as it should use it. And it does not because it has not, or will not take, the time to do intellectual work. Its time is occupied by the distracting affairs of life. We have not yet reached that altitude in civilization where thinking and doing is the first rule of conduct.

As Froebel said of the education of children, the great object is to arouse their creative energy, and not allow it to be dormant. What is needed more than all is the patient and constant intellectual activity not of the lecturer, but of the listener. There must be something more than the mere pleasure of listening to a review of Lamb's or Thackeray's works. There must be work behind it.

A close observer said, "the Sunday newspaper is one of the greatest of the University Extension lecturers." It is a weekly volume of literature which in some parts can not be equalled by the best Extension work. But there still remains the question, how far are the readers advanced?

One of the brilliant men of America said that the general ignorance of men and women who had spent years in study in school and college was astounding. The reason for it, he believed, was the failure of the educated people to keep their minds persistently active in original research. The education given by books was limited. The students opened their mouths and kind professors fed them with spoons. The only education by book or lecture that had value was that which kept the students to their work and patiently stimulated the creative faculties.

There is danger that the Extension lecture, in this community, may be regarded as a form of entertainment. The most important work it can do is among those who are really in need of instruction, and not among those who should be, if they did their duty, Extension lecturers themselves. We have to-day more college and university graduates in proportion to the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants than any community of the same size on the Mainland. Should not these have their terms of service?

At the same time, we shall be the gainers by means of Prof. Koike's visit, and he may stimulate others to work.

IMPROVE THE BEACH ROAD.

There is an opportunity now for the government to do some excellent work in beautifying the city.

The beach road is now bare of trees. It is conceded that no trees should be planted that will obscure the sight of those driving over it. The coconut tree is, undoubtedly, the most suitable for such a drive-way. It will flourish in the sandy soil that lies under the drive. No other ornamental tree will do well.

It is important that trees be planted in rows, so that they greatly will beautify.

It is known that the government once had had this matter under consideration and had nearly perfected a plan for planting suitable trees along the road, but it is said, there has been some unavoidable delay in executing it.

The expense of purchasing 900 young coconut trees, of planting and cultivating them will be not far from \$2000. This is a moderate sum for planting

two rows of trees along this drive. The amount is trifling, and can be taken out of the appropriation of \$100,000 for roads and bridges in Honolulu.

The starting of the growth of these tropical plants is so important, the government can readily obtain private subscriptions to defray the expense of the work if it needed.

Much may be done to make this beach road attractive and popular. But the planting of the coconut trees should be done at once, because seven or eight years must pass before they will become effective features in the landscape.

There is need of suggestions for the name of this beach road. President Dole suggested the name of "Ala Moana," (the great road). Is there a better name? The word "boulevard" is objectionable, because it suggests nothing and is only the adoption of a French word signifying a road way.

We will all be pleased if the government will at once execute its purpose of making this road a typical drive in the tropics.

WHAT IS GAMBLING?

"Gambling" and "speculating" are terms in common use, but when called upon to define these words, men widely disagree. The reason is, that the words are used in both a good and a bad sense, and more than that, there are few business operations that do not include some of the risks that are the main features of gambling and speculation. Every merchant, upon a definition of speculation, is a speculator. He may go beyond what are called reasonable limits in business, and his brother merchants will call him a gambler. So it is in dealing with stocks or with lands. What would be called by intelligent, prudent men a mere wild speculation, or a gamble in stocks under one condition, would be called a most conservative and audacious enterprise under another condition. When a man with limited means bought Hawaiian commercial, several years ago, at the time it was "rigged" on the stock exchange, and its affairs were secretly managed and manipulated, he would be called by many a stock gambler; especially so when he lost his money as many did.

But when several men, with accurate knowledge of the condition of that company's property, backed with a thorough experience in the management of sugar plantations, bought the controlling interest in its stock, prudent men would not call it a stock gamble, but a brilliant and most commendable business venture. But there was and is a risk involved in the operation, of the kind connected with any speculative operation, that is, more or less ignorance of the future course of events. A man who buys land on the prairie because he "feels" that a city ought to spring up at once on the spot, is a land speculator, while another man who buys the same land, on a small margin, is not a land speculator, because he is the brother of the president of a railway company, and has certain knowledge that the track will run through the land. The man who ventures his money on guesses, and vague opinions of the future of stock values, is merely a stock gambler, while the man who, through acquaintance or otherwise, has a reasonable knowledge of underlying facts which govern and will govern the market is not a stock gambler. It may be said here, that no man who ever wrecked his fortune and his life in speculations in good mines, patents, lands, or stocks ever admitted that he was a speculator or gambler. He invariably and honestly believed that he owned "sufficient" information. So do the great majority of men who bet on horse racing, and at the faro bank.

What then is the definition of gambling or speculation? Is it not the risking of money on the happening of certain events in the future, the happening of which events the common experience of mankind declares to be more uncertain than the happening of other events, which the common experience regard as probable and therefore permit and justify a risk? Here again, where the conditions are relative, the difficulty of making a definition appears.

He who invests his money upon the risk of a sufficient fall of rain upon the cane crop during the year 1899 is not a gambler, but if he would risk his money on a fall of rain on the 4th of July, 1899, he would be a gambler. In the one case he has the knowledge of a general experience, although the rain may not fall during the entire season. In the other case, there is no general course of events which justifies him in taking the risk on a certain event happening at a certain day. Gold mining, conducted in certain well known ways is a legitimate business. But when it is known that hardly one man out of 5,000 men who spend their lives searching for gold mines, finds a valuable one, the business becomes a gamble or mere speculation.

The whole question is many sided. As a practical question it is difficult to draw the line between gambling of all kinds and legitimate business, because as it has been shown, the element of

We Know By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own.

Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits.

The testimonials of cures by Hood's constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases.

These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood.

"I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it effected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good." Mrs. CARRIE WEEKS, Lowell, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the One True Blood Purifier. Price \$1.

Hood's Pills
easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25c.

risk exists in both cases. There was the case, some years ago, in which a member of a firm dealing in iron, got drunk one day and bought 20,000 tons of steel rails. His partners called him a wild gambler in "rail futures" and prepared for bankruptcy. But when prices went up and the result of this drunken spree was a profit of 200,000 the firm revised their opinion, and looked upon the partner as a man of "rare business sagacity."

Nor do intelligent men agree in the definition of stock-gambling. What an Englishman will do in trade, the inexperienced American will call gambling trade ventures, because he is ignorant of their merits. When some American capitalists were asked several years ago to invest in some of our assured sugar stocks, they declined. "It would not be legitimate business, but gambling for us to invest as we are situated," was the reply. That is, their insufficient knowledge involved, for them, a risk which converted the case from a legitimate transaction into a speculation in gambling. At the same time there was no speculation among our own investors regarding the same affairs in the strict meaning of the word.

Only one aspect of the case is presented here.

LIQUID AIR.

There appears in another column an account of Mr. Tripler's experiments in the manufacture of liquid air. The first ounce of liquid air made by Prof. Dewar in England cost \$5000. Mr. Tripler now produces it at a cost of 29 cents per gallon. Is the day at hand when the ocean liners will have no coal bunkers, the locomotives no fire boxes, the great machinery works no boilers? These are dazzling probabilities. The men of science are deeply interested and wait.

BIG ADDITION.

Another sugar plantation has passed into the control of Senator Henry Waterhouse. This time it is the estate of Halawa, in the district of Kohala, Hawaii. The property belonged to Dr. Wight until secured by Senator Waterhouse.

Halawa will be added to Niuli sugar plantation, which was purchased by the Senator only a few days ago of Judge Hart and afterwards incorporated. Senator Waterhouse went to Niuli last Friday on the steamer Noeua, accompanied by Dr. C. B. Wood. Both gentlemen returned on the Kinau Sunday morning. Senator Waterhouse spent yesterday at his Peninsula home and was inaccessible for an interview. All that could be learned concerning the Halawa deal, was gained from another member of the house of Waterhouse & Company, who stated that Halawa had been secured. This gentleman refused to give out any particulars for publication, but announced that a prospectus of the new Niuli Sugar Company, Limited, which embraced the properties of Niuli, Halawa and other adjoining lands would be made public early this week.

FORTY-FIVE PERISHED.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The work of searching the ruins of the Windsor Hotel fire was finished today. The contractor thinks there are no human remains left in the ruins. The total of the known dead now number forty-five and several persons are still missing. Impressive memorial services were held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest today for the dead of the Windsor Hotel fire. The church was filled with friends and relatives of persons who perished in the fire.

LOVE FULLER BLIND.

NEW YORK, April 1.—La Loe Fuller, queen of dancers, is doomed to blindness. For several years she has been gradually losing her sight and now, as a last resort, she is in Paris testing the claims of an unlicensed healer. Her loss of sight was caused by the glare of the lights used in dances.

THE PLANTATIONS

Stockholders in the Niuli Company are Rejoicing.

AMALGAMATION OF OTHER LANDS

An Important Deal is on the Tap.
—Nahiku Subscribers Pay up—
The New Lanai Plantation.

The shareholders of the Niuli Sugar Company, Limited, are rejoicing over the success attained by Senator Henry Waterhouse in securing a lease of Halawa plantation while on his recent trip to Hawaii. They have also been informed of the probability of receiving a dividend within a few weeks from the Niuli and Halawa properties.

While Senator Waterhouse is at work on his prospectus, which is to be made public very shortly, considerable information was given to the press concerning the plans thus far formulated. Dr. Wight's lands, known as Halawa plantation, were leased for thirty years to the Niuli Sugar Company, Limited. The plantation is to be turned over on May 1st, free from debt. Over six hundred tons of sugar, yet to come off, will become the property of the plantation and the returns will pass into the treasury of the corporation. All the live stock, farm implements and other appurtenances connected with the plantation, will be turned over.

There are other lands to be incorporated in the new plantation, options on which are held by Senator Waterhouse.

Niuli will turn out over two thousand tons of sugar this year. The return for this sugar goes into the treasury of the corporation. As has been stated before Niuli will be handed over by Judge Hart on April 30, free from debt.

There is an abundance of water on Niuli. Besides four streams there is a large supply of water in the mountains which can be utilized. Two reservoirs, containing three million gallons of water, and one reservoir containing four million gallons, are located on top of the mountain, on the Halawa property.

Things look pretty bright for Niuli. The proposition received adverse comment from some last week, but it now bids good promise to turn out to be one of the best investments in the islands.

The new Lanai plantation, Palawai, of which W. H. Pain is the chief promoter, is developing rapidly. The corporation will be capitalized at \$1,000,000. Already over half of the shares have been applied for, although the lists will not be opened until some time next week.

Over a year ago some cane was planted there, which has since come up wonderfully well. This fact tends to show that all the conditions are very favorable. There is an abundance of water assured. There are about 3500 acres in all. The report of the engineering party which is now on the ground is expected by Mr. Pain any day. The shares are to be placed at \$20 each, and the first assessment 10 per cent.

The subscribers of Nahiku came up yesterday with their assessments. There was not a delinquent on the whole list.

The stock market generally was quiet yesterday. There were only three sales reported, two of which were in Kihel and the other in Hawaiian Agricultural. The fact that Senator McCandless, who has bored so many wells for the plantations on the islands, is reported to have bought over 1500 shares of Kihel at prices ranging from \$16 to \$20, has led the possessors of Kihel certificates to cling more tightly to them.

All the brokers predict an active market this week. The temporary tightness of money, caused by everyone rushing into the newly started plantations, is relaxing.

Sugar.

Raw, strong, tending upward. Fair refining, 3 15-16c; centrifugal, 95 test, 4 7-16c; molasses sugar, 3 13-16c; refined, strong and active.

Lanai to Dr. Davison.

(Special Correspondence.)

LAHAINA, April 8.—Dr. Davison was the recipient of a farewell party given in his honor by the residents of Lahaina. The residence of Mr. F. H. Hayselden (Lanikahe) was the scene of the festivity and a goodly number of foreigners attended to bid the genial Doctor "Aloha Nui."

The large lanai and dancing platform were gaily decorated with flags, ferns and Japanese lanterns and during the evening speeches were made by Col. John Richardson, Judge Kaniello and Matt McCann.

The Doctor has been a resident of Lahaina for the past nine years and during that time his services have been highly appreciated by everybody in the district.

Dr. Davison leaves for his native state, Michigan, for a three months' vacation and all wish him a pleasant trip and a safe return to his dutiful home.

PROF. ROLFE HERE

Will Organize the University Extension Work.

BRIGHT AND BRILLIANT LECTURER

Reports of Progress Made by the Society—Is Spreading—Various Benefits

Professor Rolfe, who will take charge of University Extension organization here, arrived by the Doric. He will remain on the Islands about four months, by the end of which time he will have completed the lecture course which he has mapped out. He is very much interested in the Islands and intends to visit every one of the group.

Professor Rolfe is the head of the English department of the Chicago University. He is a bright, interesting conversationalist, and a brilliant lecturer. He is perfectly imbued with a desire for furthering the work of the University Extension.

He reports that great progress has been made by the organization. Just previous to coming here he had delivered lectures in the cities of Southern California and in San Francisco. At every place much interest was manifested and encouragement to continue the work received.

"The influence and popularity of the extension work is growing rapidly," said Professor Rolfe. "Although the work has been going on in America for only nine years a great deal has been accomplished. Of course, in England the work has taken greater hold, because it had its origin there long before it started in America. No well-informed Englishman is ignorant of it nor indifferent to it. It has been accepted and adopted there."

"It is not so wide-spread in the United States. Many sections have not heard of it and other parts which know about it look upon it doubtfully. But all the regions that have tried it believe in it. And that is a significant and encouraging fact."

"Its benefits are numerous. People who have gone over similar courses at some time or another in their life at High School or University like to go over the work again and renew old acquaintances, and those who have not had the opportunity before are anxious to take advantage of the chance of learning about the lights of literature."

"I am very anxious that the work in the Islands shall prosper. It seems as if the people here should be able to find more leisure for the pursuit of studies than the rushing cities of the United States. The course will begin Thursday night with a discussion of Lamb's essays."

The following selections from the authors named have been chosen for the assigned and recommended readings in connection with the lectures of the University Extension Course, which will begin Thursday night at the High School:

Subjects of Professor Rolfe's Lectures and readings:
Lamb—Essays of Elia—Letters.
Miss Austin—Pride and Prejudice—Mansfield Park or Persuasion.
Carlyle—Sartor Resartus—Heroes and Hero-worship.

Thackeray—Vanity Fair—Pendennis, Tennyson—In Memoriam—Idylls of the King and the Princess.

Stevenson—Kidnapped or David Balfour or Memories and Portraits—Ebb-Tide and Vailima Letters.

Hawthorne—The Scarlet Letter—Twice Told Tales, The Marble Faun.

Emerson—The American Scholar, The Fortune of the Republic, The Young American—Nature, Poems.

Thoreau—Walden—Winter.

Whittier—Snowbound, Tent on the Beach—The Poems in Ballad Form.

Lowell—Vision of Sir Ysaiah, Commemorative Ode—The Political Essays, The Letters.

Five of the Literary Essays, including the one on Books and Reading.

Longfellow—Evangeline, Hiawatha—The Golden Legend, Hyperion.

NEW CANAL COMMISSION.

Let has Practically been Decided upon by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Admiral Walker and General John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, had a conference with the President this morning regarding the new Isthmian Canal Commission.

It is expected that the President will announce the names of the Commission to-morrow, or at the furthest within a few days. It is now thought that the composition of the Commission has been practically decided upon, those selected being Rear-Admiral Walker, Brigadier-General Hains and Professor Haupt of the Nicaragua Canal Commission; Civil Engineer Noble of Chicago, formerly of the Ludlow Canal Commission; Major Frank M. Symonds of the Corps of Engineers, and Civil Engineer Voight. The seventh man will be Civil Engineer Morrison of New York.

Under the terms of the act of Congress the Commission will have to

visit both the Nicaragua and Panama routes and report upon each. The President desires that the Commission shall get to work without delay, that it may have an intelligent report ready for Congress. The report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission will be made to the President between the 15th and 20th of this month. It is thought that the Navy Department will put a vessel at the disposal of the new Commission. It will convey the Commission first to Colon and later to Nicaragua.

A Father's Death

Thomas Rein Walker, of the firm of T. H. Davies & Co., has received the announcement of his father's death, in England. At the time of his death Mr. Walker was 78 years old. He was an able water-color artist and was for years lecturer on art at Owens College, Manchester. He was known by a number of island people who visited him at his home.

SAMOAN QUESTION

The Work of Selecting a Commissioner Begun.

Great Britain is in Doubt—Salisbury Wants Further Light—Points Being Argued.

LONDON, April 4.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: Mr. White, the American Ambassador, expressed to me today his firm conviction that the whole Samoan question is now in a fair way to a settlement satisfactory to all the powers interested.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The President and Secretary Hay have been giving consideration to the selection of a representative of the United States Government on the Samoan commission. He will not be a member of either the Senate or House of Representatives, according to present lights. It is expected that the effort will be to find some person thoroughly familiar with the issues likely to be presented in the settlement of this Samoan dispute.

It is regarded by the State Department as essential that the commission be appointed at the earliest possible moment.

Many cable dispatches have been passing between Washington and London in regard to the Samoan settlement. The main point is on determining exactly the extent of authority which the high commission is to possess. Lord Salisbury desires all uncertain points first cleared up and an exact definition of what the commission is to do before committing Great Britain. The British Government is as ready as the United States or Germany to accept the general principle of commissioners, but it wants to know in advance as to the power of the commission.

The indications are that the British authorities will give their adherence to the agreement within a day or two, but it is stated that there is still a chance, although a very slight one, that the agreement may not be concluded.

The present negotiations are concentrated on three main points, viz: First, is the commission to report, or is it to have executive authority to administer as well as to negotiate, and if so what is the extent of its executive power; second, will the action of the commission be determined by a majority or will unanimous action be required; third, if a majority determination is arranged what safeguards are to be provided to insure unanimous execution. This last point—as between majority or unanimous action—is a vexing one and is the one which has arisen between the consular officials in Samoa, and it is evident that Lord Salisbury hesitates to assent to any agreement which may renew this controversy.

An agreement upon King Oscar as final arbitrator would obviate a deadlock, but this, while proposed unofficially during the recent discussions, has not been assented to officially.

INDEMNITY FROM GERMANY.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A Journal special from Washington says: The State Department has cabled Consul Osborne at Apia for a full report of the recent Samoan outbreak, so that a claim for indemnity for the death of the American marine killed while guarding the United States Consulate may be promptly filed at Berlin. Great Britain, which lost three sailors, it is learned on the best authority, is pursuing the same course. The aggregate amount to be demanded of Germany, while still undetermined, will undoubtedly be very large. A report from Osborne is necessary as a basis for the claim.

CELTIC AT MANILA.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A cable message was received from Admiral Dewey to-day announcing the arrival at Manila of the Celtic, a naval store-ship.

GAMBLING MANIA

A Forceful Denunciation of the Craze By Rev. Kincaid.

CURSE OF NINETEENTH CENTURY

More Universal Today Than Ever Before.

No Equivalent to the General Good—The Stock Exchange.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Last evening at the Central Union church Rev. Kincaid spoke upon "The Gambling Mania," taking his text from Matt. 27:35: "And they crucified him, and parted his garments, casting lots."

When one pictures the scene of a body of soldiers at the foot of the Cross casting lots for the garments of the dying Christ with the death sweat upon His brow, the gambling passion standing forth while the world's greatest tragedy is being enacted, the terrible significance of those few words from Matthew is realized.

Nothing can soften the heart of the gambler. He is impervious. His avaricious mind cannot think of exalted things. Never was there a more tragic illustration of the gambler's characteristics than that scene around the Cross.

Many think that gambling on a large scale has passed away. But the passion for gambling is more universal today than it was even during the exciting days of the eighteenth century, which is famous for its gigantic gambling frauds. To-day both classes, the rich and the poor, are struggling in the mad rush for wealth.

Men are invited to enter into speculation daily by the promises of large dividends and our jails are full of young men who took their first wrong step in order that they might realize on those promises.

Of all the forms of vice and sin that spring from the use of money, gambling is the worst. It is, as Spencer says, a kind of act by which pleasure is obtained at the direct cost of another's pain, and affords no equivalent to the general good.

To have money we ought to work for it. A desire for money is honorable, providing our conception and use of it are honorable. It is not money, but the love of money that is the root of all evil. To obtain money for which there is no equivalent given is dishonorable. The gambler renders no equivalent to the general good. He takes from another's purse and puts into his own what he has obtained by luck, not work. He commits a felony upon the purse of the common society.

How many have been ruined by their efforts to obtain something for nothing, the curse of the nineteenth century. Behind every gambler in the true sense stands the cross with the bleeding corpse upon it. Gambling is nothing more than theft.

There are many forms of gambling. There are the games of chance which are carried on in gilded palaces. It is best for a young man to lose when he enters these places for the first time. For gambling is the most insatiable of all the vices, and calls into play all the lowest passions.

Then again there is the Exchange. Now, an Exchange is a necessary institution in which the nerves of business may find a center. There are good and Christian men who are members of the Exchange. If a man goes down to the stock market with \$500 and buys its equivalent in stocks, his action is all right. But if with the \$500 he buys \$20,000 or \$30,000 in margins or in options, his ability to pay for them depending on a rise in value, it is gambling.

Why do brokers go about offering shares of stock which shall pay large dividends according to their representations? Their representations are simply ungarish fraud and robbery. Gambling unsettles the mind. No young man who once feels the gambling passion is afterward fit for anything else. Gambling takes root in the pleasure of possession and then destroys that pleasure. The gambler becomes morally calloused, his distinctions between right and wrong are obliterated. If a man lives he should live as a man. We are all to give an account some day of what we have done. Besides, the gambling and speculation is a foolish act. Remember, young man, if any are on the brink of the precipice, that you are about to do not only an immoral and corrupt thing, but one that is foolish also.

When you are getting your "straight tips" from men who probably know no more about it than you do, and whose only intention is to fleece you, remember that the "straight tip" genuine and trustworthy comes from the book of books. "What shall I profit a man if he gains the whole world and lose his own soul?"

The latest is not "Wela ka Hao" but "Wela Ki-he!"

Are You Poisoning Yourself?

You might make a single meal of rich pies and cakes, and not mind it. But you could not live on these all the time without ruining your digestion. Yet, week after week and month after month, you allow your brain and nerves to be fed with impure blood. The general debility, thin blood, pale cheeks, nervousness, loss of appetite and depression of spirits, are loud warnings from nature. Your nervous system is weakening. Before the ruin comes take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It removes the poisons from the blood, and thus removes the cause of all your trouble. It aids the digestion, strengthens the nerves and supplies the body with rich, red blood.

For constipation take AYER'S PILLS. They promptly and surely cure. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Hana, 17½.

Hutchinson, 31½.

Hawaiian Commercial, \$86.

Dr. N. Russell, of Olan, is on a visit to the metropolis.

C. J. Falk, of Honolulu, arrived in the city on Saturday.

George N. Wilcox and A. S. Wilcox, of Kauai, are in town.

Rev. O. P. Emerson leaves for a tour of Kauai this afternoon.

Rev. Hans Isenberg returns to Lahue by the W. G. Hall tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown were passengers on the Doric from San Francisco yesterday.

Promoter A. J. Campbell returned from Puna, Hawaii, on the Kinan with a pocket full of options.

H. P. Weber, of the firm of Monahan & Weber, succeeds R. D. Mead in the Attorney General's office.

Read what the Manufacturers Shoe Co. has to say of shoes that are shoes. Sign of the big shoe, Fort street.

Claude Helm, who has been in various ill health for some weeks, passed yesterday for San Francisco as a passenger on the bark Diamond Head.

The directors of Oahu yesterday decided to pay a regular monthly dividend of 1½ per cent. Bonds for \$30,000 for the building of a new mill are to be issued.

Last Saturday was the eighty-second birthday of King Christian IX of Denmark, whose consort died quite recently, only two years his junior. The aged monarch is a superb horseman and still hale and hearty, having led an exemplary life.

The stock market showed signs of awakening activity Saturday morning. Over 1500 shares of Kihel were sold at prices ranging from \$16 to \$20, and a number of shares of Waihu. It is rumored that J. A. McCandless, the well-borner, was the Kihel buyer.

Capt. H. A. Springett, of the United States Engineer Corps, with six officers and seventy men of Companies K and M returned from a tour of Kauai yesterday. The boys yelled themselves hoarse upon leaving Nawiliwili on Saturday night, for the hospitality of the Garden Islanders had quite overwhelmed them.

The first Argentine cadet ship, to start on a voyage around the world is the Sarmiento, which left Buenos Ayres January 18, 1899. She goes South and via west coast as far north as San Francisco, where she is due on May 16 next. She is due at Honolulu, June 14, 1899; Manila, September 3, 1899, and New York, April 10, 1900.

Capt. Harry M. Wells, of the Second Oregon, is on the list of wounded at the battle of Manila. His injury is in the stomach from a spent ball and is slight. Capt. Wells made many friends when he went through last summer.

Sales Reported: Twenty-two Hawaiian Agricultural Co., \$200; 50 Kihel, \$17.50; 15 Kihel, \$18.

Quotation Changes—Twenty-six.

PACIFIC MAIL STOCK RISES.

Indications of Important Developments in Its Affairs.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Pacific Mail was conspicuously buoyant to-day, getting up from 49½ to 53, and although suffering in general reaction in the last hour it retained between two and three points of its gain to the close. Inside interests were credited with the heaviest buying of the stock, and in quarters where Pacific Mail information was usually good this buying was attributed to knowledge of important developments. It was intimated that people identified with one of the great Eastern steamship companies—possibly the International Navigation Company—have recently acquired large holdings of Pacific Mail stock, and are negotiating for practical control of the property. It was impossible to confirm this rumor, but it was given credence in high quarters. The character of the recent buying of Pacific Mail stock would indicate that something of more than ordinary importance is pending in the company's affairs.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave for port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

DORIC APRIL 11 COPTIC APRIL 11
NIPPON MARU APRIL 19 AMERICA MARU APRIL 21
RIO DE JANEIRO APRIL 27 CITY OF PEKING APRIL 29
COPTIC MAY 5 GAEIC MAY 6
AMERICA MARU MAY 13 HONGKONG MARU MAY 16
CITY OF PEKING MAY 23 CHINA MAY 23

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

DORIC APRIL 11 COPTIC APRIL 11
NIPPON MARU APRIL 19 AMERICA MARU APRIL 21
RIO DE JANEIRO APRIL 27 CITY OF PEKING APRIL 29
COPTIC MAY 5 GAEIC MAY 6
AMERICA MARU MAY 13 HONGKONG MARU MAY 16
CITY OF PEKING MAY 23 CHINA MAY 23

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

SINGLE TRIP.
For San Francisco—Cabin \$ 75
Second Cabin 50
(Toyo Kisen Kaisha only.)
European Steerage 25
For Yokohama—Cabin \$150
Second Cabin 100
(Toyo Kisen Kaisha only.)
European Steerage 85
For Hongkong—Cabin \$175

For general information apply to
H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agent.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every member of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in—

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scrofula.

Cures Catarrhs of the Uterus.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit attention to give it a trial to its merits.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 25, 50, and 100 cents each, six times the quantity. The each-bottle effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1899—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon, touching at Lahaina, Maui, and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo on Wednesday evening.

Returning, will sail from Hilo every Friday at 6 o'clock p. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Makena, Maui, and Lahaina, arriving at Honolulu Saturday night.

Will call at Pohnpei, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Kahuhi, Hana, Hamoa and Kihulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once a month.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers without notice and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Capt.

ABIG INSTITUTION

History of the Celebrated University Extension.

Twenty Five Years Old—Forms a Permanent Part in Educational Activity—The Work.

(By Henry W. Rolfe.)

The English University Extension celebrated last June its twenty-fifth birthday. In this country the work has been going on for nine years only. It is not to be expected that in this shorter period we should have accomplished quite so much as England has done, even though we have had the benefit of her experience. But something should have been effected. In these years, and something has been. In England University Extension may fairly be said to have become a permanent part of the educational activity of the nation. No well-informed Englishman is ignorant of it or indifferent to it. No one believes that the universities will ever drop it, or ever devote anything less than their best efforts and their best scholarship to its furtherance. England has accepted it and adopted it.

Of course the facts here in America are quite different. Many parts of the United States have never heard of University Extension. Other sections know about it, but look askance. Still, the regions that have really tried it believe in it; and all of their lecturers and organizers, and many of their students have the same faith in it that is found in England. This is a significant and encouraging fact, which more than offsets all that can be said on the other side.

The first experiment in this country was made in the winter of 1890-91, in Philadelphia. Provost Pepper, of the University of Pennsylvania, invited Professor Richard G. Moulton, lecturer on literature for the Cambridge University Extension Syndicate, to come to Philadelphia and give an object lesson on the possibilities and importance of this kind of teaching. Philadelphia became so enthusiastic over Professor Moulton's work, and over the movement for which he stood, that it was found easy to organize a committee of prominent citizens and secure from them a guarantee fund, for the support of further experiments. Thus the so-called American Society for the Extension of University Teaching came into being. Its efforts have never flagged, from that day until this. Year after year men and women of wealth and position have given money and labor freely, in the attempt to create a demand for these lectures throughout the community and to supply that demand. Each fall and winter scores of courses are given in Philadelphia and its suburbs, all through Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in New York City, and sometimes as far away as in New England and Virginia and Ohio. Several "staff lecturers" are supported, men who give all their time to this work. Other lectures are found in the faculties of Princeton, Lafayette College, Johns Hopkins, Haverford, Swarthmore and the University of Pennsylvania. And almost every season some famous English Extension lecturer is brought over for a few months. The subjects are of the greatest variety: history, literature, sociology, political economy, mathematics, astronomy, geology, physics, and the history of painting and architecture and music. Philadelphia, and the region of which it is the intellectual center, would be almost as reluctant as England to let this extension of the Universities cease. Thousands have found that it adds greatly to the pleasure and value of their lives. It probably is safe to prophesy that it will be a permanent part of the higher life of that section.

Just a little while after the Philadelphia Society was organized, Dr. Harper announced that the reconstructed University of Chicago would devote a part of its large resources to the development of University Extension. Not only that, but he enlarged the conception of Extension, as he has so many other conceptions of an educational kind. He established a distinct extension department, and arranged to provide not only "lecture-study" work, of the English type—courses of not less than six lectures, all by the same man and on the same subject, with study features added, but also correspondence courses and special classes, too, wherever there were little groups of students who desired to carry on careful work with an instructor from the University. Soon Dr. Edmund J. James, of the University of Pennsylvania, who had been the director of the Philadelphia Society, was called to preside over this new department at Chicago. Under his guidance the work has grown until now it covers a large part of the territory within 300 or 400 miles of Chicago, except to the north, where the condition of the country is unfavorable and where, moreover, the University of Wisconsin is in the field. About 140 full courses are given now each year in eight states. There are six staff lecturers, some of them giving their entire time to the work, some lecturing in the University also during the spring or summer terms. And some forty or more of the professors stand ready to give occasional courses, as their intramural teaching will permit.

Concerning the results of this work, the same thing may be said as above of Philadelphia work. Experiment is not the right term to use; for the experimental stage has long been passed. It has been proved conclusively that the people of these central states recognize the great value and benefit of par-

ticipation in the higher life of the college and university, and will never relinquish what has been thus granted them.

Such facts as these cannot but encourage us greatly in our efforts here in Southern California. But such encouragement is not really needed. The response that the leaders of the Southern California Educational Extension Association have met, is enough without these assurances from without. Everywhere in this region busy men and women are glad to give time and thought and money to forming centers and placing them on a sound financial and educational basis. Everywhere there is a feeling that this work is needed, that the time is ripe for it, and that it must and shall be made a permanent part of our life.

A NAVAL STATION.

Steps Being Taken for the Improvement of Pearl Harbor.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Preparatory to the establishment of an important naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, steps are being taken by the War Department to improve the harbor.

Rear Admiral Walker, while in command of the Pacific station, made a careful survey of the harbor, and with dredging, which he suggests, it is apparent ample water can be secured leading to a spot well protected where he recommended the naval station be located. In the river and harbor area there is a provision appropriating \$100,000 for completing the improvement of the harbor. Rear Admiral Walker's report will be turned over to Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers.

I understand Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, will recommend that Congress authorize the construction of a stone dock at Pearl Harbor, with the necessary repair shops, so that repairs can be made to any vessel of the United States navy arriving in Hawaiian waters.

Gen. Wilson has also taken measures to secure information respecting the fortifications of Porto Rico and additional fortifications which should be constructed so as to protect the island.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

In connection with the peace proposals of the czar there has been pointed out a curious coincidence between 1799 and 1899, and some interesting and not generally known facts are recalled. In the first mentioned year the czar and the King of Great Britain had a correspondence on military armaments, but it was then with a view to their increase, not decrease. The idea was to combine England, Russia and Prussia against "our common enemy, France." Russia was to supply the men and England the money. The czar informed his good brother, George, King of Great Britain, that "he was ready to afford their ally, the King of Prussia, a successor of land forces, and that he had 'designed' for that purpose 45,000 men—infantry and cavalry and artillery." The government of George III then undertook to furnish the czar with a subsidy of 75,000 pounds a month, and engaged to pay the first amount as soon as the Russian armament had crossed the Russian frontier, and to pay a like sum at the beginning of each month for twelve months "unless peace should first be made."

DR. SOFF ORDERED TO APPEAL.

LONDON, March 29.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "Dr. Soff, while in London, had several conferences, I learn here, with Mr. Chamberlain on the Samoan question. He started for his new post yesterday. He would have remained longer in London, but the Government ordered him to proceed immediately by way of Washington in order to confer with the American authorities."

BERLIN, March 29.—The Hamburgische Correspondenz, dealing with the question of installing Dr. Soff, who will succeed Dr. Johannes Raffel as president of the municipality of Apia, in the absence of a generally recognized Samoan Government, says: "The three powers have arranged that the German, British and American Consuls are to install the new president of the municipality."

AGAINST AN ALLIANCE.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Every German social, business, religious and political organization in Chicago has been asked to send delegates to a meeting to be held here April 17th and having for its object the formation of a permanent organization to, to protest against an Anglo-American alliance. The organization may become national in character, as its promoters have been in communication with prominent German-Americans in other cities.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED.

In 1880 my wife went East and was attacked with rheumatism. She received no relief until she tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Since that time we have never been without it. We find it gives instant relief in cases of burns and scalds and is never failing for all rheumatic and neuralgic pains. D. C. Hunt, Santa Ynez, Cal. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. L. and all Druggists and Dealers.

OLAA PLANTATION

Everything is Ready for the Lists to Be Opened.

Over Ten Thousand Acres Have Been Secured. Manager Will Be a Tried Man—The Puna Plantation.

The following interview in regard to the Olaa plantation, with Dr. Nichols, one of the promoters, is taken from the Hilo Herald:

"Everything is settled," he said, "so far as the land is concerned. We have now control of 19,434 acres, either by direct purchase or by option. Most of the latter are for six months, but it is probable they will be closed and the money paid to the owners within thirty days. The last property secured was that controlled by Mr. Pulcher amounting to nearly 700 acres. We pay \$100 per acre for this land—the maximum price fixed by us. We had two small tracts at \$30 and \$35 per acre, respectively and the rest went from \$50 to \$100 per acre.

"We guaranteed to secure 5000 acres, we have gone more than double that quantity and the place has assumed such enormous proportions that we are contemplating dividing it in two. We are enthusiastic over the matter and I believe Messrs. Thurston and Carter will file articles of incorporation with the Minister of Interior next Tuesday. Then the stock will be put on the market as there is already a demand for it. Hilo will have a large block and those who wish may subscribe. We are not now in a position to do more than take the names of persons who want stock.

"As to the manager of the new plantation I can say that it will not be a case of putting a young man in merely to give him a chance to see what he can do—influence will cut no figure; the man will be a tried one, some one whose experience and whose work in the past fits him for the position. Such a man we will have regardless of cost, for expense cuts no figure in starting the enterprise.

"The railway will be built but as to details of route I know nothing. It will go to Olaa at once and when the Puna deal is closed a survey will be made to take that in and start on the circuit. We have been expecting Mr. Dillingham up for the past two steampers; he will surely be up on Wednesday and then more will be learned on that point. While it is a separate enterprise we are all more or less interested in it. Nothing has been settled yet regarding the Shipman lands. You know there is a law suit in sight and whatever is done will be on a compromise basis. The Wakefield lands at Keau will not go in simply because they are not suited to the growing of the cane. All the other tracts upon which we have options will be bought. I cannot think now of a single one to be left out. You know we had with us for several days J. T. Moir and H. P. Walton, two well known managers, whose experience has been with just the same character of soil that we are to have. They have made their reports, which are most favorable. These gentlemen will accompany A. J. Campbell and myself to Puna in a day or two for the purpose of investigating the conditions there. Mr. Campbell and Mr. McRae have both been over it and, I believe, report favorably. I have not been to Puna since 1892 and I remember then seeing on the Lyman tract some magnificent land identical in character with ours in Puna. It seems probable that the Puna plantation will go through with ours. Of course nothing can be said definitely until the reports of the experts have been received.

"When Mr. Pollitz was in Honolulu before and this Olaa matter was under consideration he advised making the shares \$20 each, as the larger ones are too difficult for brokers to handle, besides the lower price will admit young men and women of limited means to take a holding. It is much easier also to advance one dollar on a \$20 share than the same proportion on shares of higher value."

Hawaiian Rice for Honolulu.

The steamer Australia brought a large consignment of Hawaiian rice from Honolulu on her last trip for a consignee in Salt Lake City says the San Francisco Chronicle of March 30th. On her return trip to the islands she will take 1200 bags of Hawaiian rice for the Honolulu market. This rice, when placed on the Hawaiian market, will have paid two freights. It is still in the original packages, but dealers find a better market in Honolulu for the Hawaiian product than they do in the United States. The recent large influx of Japanese into the islands has increased the demand for rice, and much of the product lately exported to this country will be shipped back again.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

LONDON, March 30.—According to the Brussels correspondent of the Daily Mail there is good prospect of the re-assembling next May of the international conference regarding sugar bounties. France, it is said, is now agreeable to concessions that would lead up to the abolition of bounties by Germany, Austria and Belgium.

WHAT A BLESSING.

Many People in Honolulu Learning to Appreciate.

What a blessing it is brought after by thousands! Honolulu is finding it out. Many a miserable man is happy now. Nights of unrest, days of trouble. Any itching skin disease means this itching piles mean it. Eczema, just as bad and just as hard to cure.

But Doan's ointment does it. Relieves at once and cures if you use it long enough.

A specific for any itching of the skin. A blessing to a suffering public. Here's Doan's proof to back up what we say:

Mrs. Geo. Chambers, 1417 West Grand street of Des Moines, says: "Mr. Chambers used Doan's Ointment and it brought him very satisfactory results. He had been pestered with itching piles for sometime despite the use of ordinary household remedies generally used for the purpose of allaying the irritation. Obtaining Doan's Ointment and using it, the soothing effect surprised him. Continuing the treatment for a short time the pile trouble disappeared. When a preparation acts up to the claims made for it, it deserves the hearty support of the public. Mr. Chambers and I both endorse Doan's Ointment heartily."

Doan's Ointment for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu.

A NEW PARTY.

CHICAGO, March 28.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Omaha credits J. Sterling Morton with the intention of forming a new political party which he declares will be the greatest political organization since the formation of the Republican party. Discussing the proposed new party and the side lights likely to develop therefrom, Mr. Morton says: "I have the utmost faith in the plan. The party will be organized July 4th, and will stand for conservatism pre-eminently. No doubt the platform will contain some elements common to all parties, but the key-note will be conservatism. There is a vast field for the new party's operations."

LEADERS:

New Victoria

SEWING MACHINES

\$24.80

REDUCED FROM

\$35.00

CELEBRATED

WILCOX & GIBBS

—LESS THAN—

U. S. PRICES.

Ajax Bicycles

\$37.50

A GOOD WHEEL FOR LITTLE MONEY

CUTLERY

SEE DISPLAY OF

Carvers!

Household Goods Department

BETHEL STREET.

Pacific Hardware Co.

—LIMITED.

CLARKE'S 8 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure the most obstinate cases of Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, etc. Price 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared by J. C. Clarke, M.D., Lowell, Mass.

Down Again

In prices in the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WARD, M.D., published in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant's case was a deliberate fraud, and he went on to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 1, 1904.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN of EVERY KIND, shoots a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INDIGESTION. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbons, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immediate sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the wrapper the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, and is signed by him. In bottles of 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, and 128, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
35 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W.C.

Hawaiian Scenic Photos

Whether you want to buy how or not you are cordially invited to inspect our stock of

Hawaiian Scenes and Subjects

In the matter of Colored Photos we yield the palm to none.

A collection of a dozen or more of these neatly mounted and done up in a native made Laubala folder could not be excelled as a gift.

Should we chance not to have some desirable view we would engage to make it and be thankful for the suggestion.

See our display of Island Views in our Show Case at the Post Office.

KING BROS.

110 HOTEL ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

TIMELY TOPICS

March 20th, 1899.

Our advertisements for the past month have been directed, generally, to the housewife, but we have things in our store that will be of interest to the wife as well as the husband. No doubt you heard about the runaway a few weeks ago. A man was riding down Fort street, his horse suddenly got frightened at some object, became unmanageable and started to run away. The man tried every effort to check the horse, but without avail. A man happened to be coming up the street on his bicycle and before he could get out of the way, the horse, vehicle and all were upon him. The bicyclist was seriously hurt and was confined to his bed for some time. Now who do you think is to blame for that accident? We blame the driver, as he should have had one of

Whitman's Riding BITS

for his horse or A RACKING, or RACINE DRIVING BIT. A gentle pull on the reins will check the wildest spirited horse living. Besides these bits we carry a full line of curry combs, the Dandy Horse Brushes, Black Snake Whips and Horse and Mule Collars of all sizes.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Limited.

307 FORT ST.

Drink PURE WATER.

If the advice given in those three words is heeded, good health will follow. City water is not good for many reasons, principally, because it is contaminated with vegetable and putrid matter of all descriptions. A simple analysis shows this to be a fact.

EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he will endorse its use.

All who have drank the water speak in the highest of terms for it.

This climate demands the use of such a water and you cannot afford to be without it.

VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass of this wonderful natural Spring water at our Soda Counter to all who care to come and test its virtues. We deliver the water to your home in case lots at \$0.50 for 50 pints, \$9.50 for 50 quarts.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

ON LIQUEFIED AIR

Result of Prof. Tripler's Experiments Demonstrated.

AGENT OF GREAT POWER

Has Boundless Possibilities—
Cheap and Unlimited Supply
of Force for the World's Work.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The boundless possibilities of the twentieth century through an unlimited and cheap supply of power to do the work of the world were suggested when Professor Charles E. Tripler of New York gave an exhibition of his experiments with liquid air before the National Geographic Society at the Arlington. The occasion was the annual reception of the society, and its social features were as pleasant as the scientific exhibition was instructive and entertaining.

The reception began at 9 o'clock and was in the parlors adjoining the banquet hall. The usual decorations, consisting of palms and potted plants, were provided. The receiving party was composed of Professor Alexander Graham Bell, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. David J. Hill and Mrs. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, assisted by the Misses Allen, Elsie and Marion Bell, and Miss Wilson, Dr. David T. Day, Dr. F. W. True, Mr. Wm. V. Cox, Bernard R. Green and Henry F. Blount.

LIQUEFIED NEW YORK AIR

Back of the platform was a metal reservoir which contained between four and five gallons of liquid air. It was New York air liquefied at 10 o'clock in the morning by a simple process discovered by Mr. Tripler. The reservoir containing this air was surrounded by several layers of felt to reduce as far as possible the effect of the gaseous air on the liquid mass, which begins to turn to gas as soon as manufactured.

It is not the fact of producing liquid air that has distinguished Mr. Tripler and made his name famous the world over where science thrives, but it is the fact that it was reserved for him to find a process by which this might be done at a trifling expense. Twenty-two years ago Raoul Pictet submitted oxygen gas to enormous pressure, combined with intense cold, and secured a few drops of liquid, which soon passed away in a mist, which proved that oxygen was the vapor of a mineral. Fifteen years later a Pole of Warsaw liquefied nitrogen, the other constituent of the air. About that time Dewar, in England, made liquid air. An ounce of it cost him \$3,000 and later he made it for \$500 a pint. Mr. Tripler makes liquid air for 20 cents a gallon, and throws it about as if it is of no consequence.

It would be impossible, it is claimed, to accurately measure the intensity of the cold of the five gallons of liquid air contained in the reservoir placed before the company at the Arlington last evening. Its intensity was shown by experiment.

WHEN AIR LIQUEFIES

Air is liquefied at 312 degrees below zero, or 382 degrees below the temperature regarded as best fitted for human life. This liquid is constantly endeavoring to return to a gaseous state, and if confined produces an enormous energy, the air being related to it just as steam is related to water. It is this property, it is shown, that makes the liquid air a wonderful possibility in the commercial world, for it points to a possible condition which will give an unlimited and cheap power to do the work of the world.

Mr. Tripler began his exhibition by dipping a pan of liquid air from the reservoir. It boiled and steamed away as water from the fire, yet it was cold and not heat that was creating the commotion. Spilled to the floor, it landed with a heavy sound, like the striking of mercury, and yet in a moment it had turned to air, and was being breathed by the people who had just seen it fall in a solid state. Cupfuls of the liquid were passed around. Fingers passed through the substance gave a sensation similar to passing through heavy vapor, yet there was the heavy liquid, as clear as water, with a vapor arising from it. It passed through the liquid rapidly the hand experienced no intensity of cold, but if allowed to remain there a few seconds an icy chill would be experienced, and more extended contact would freeze the flesh and bones, until they could be broken up with a hammer, as a brittle stone would be crushed.

Mr. Tripler placed a rubber ball in a pan of the liquid air and afterward threw it to the floor. It broke into numerous pieces as if made of glass. In a few minutes the pliable qualities of the rubber had returned. The liquid was spilled rather recklessly by Mr. Tripler, and a lady whose garments appeared in danger of being deluged by some of it inquired:

"Will it soil a dress?"

"It is only air," replied Mr. Tripler, "and has no more power to soil than has air."

A glass of whiskey was then exhibited and some of the liquid air was poured into it, and the combination stirred with a stick. It required but a few seconds to freeze the whiskey into a stiff mass.

"I should think it would break the glass," some one remarked.

"So it would," replied Mr. Tripler.

"More the glass thick, but this was very thin."

The frozen whiskey was passed about for the inspection of the audience.

BURNING STEEL IN AN ICE FURNACE.

Then a steel rod was lowered into the liquid and it burned with the glare of an electric light, spluttering the while.

In the process of turning to gas the nitrogen first leaves the liquid state, so that different effects are secured from it at different periods. It was after the nitrogen had become gaseous that the steel burned in the liquid, then oxygen. The liquid oxygen was held up in the glass by Mr. Tripler who remarked that its density in that form was 2,000 times as great as it exists in the air we breathe.

A glass tube was partly filled with the compound, and the lower end placed in water. Ice formed on it rapidly. Ice water thrown into it caused it to boil with increased intensity. It was the heat in the ice water that accelerated the liquid in its struggle to return to a gaseous state, and caused it to boil. The ice water was more intensely hot in contact with the liquid air than is hot water in contact with ice.

There is no substance known to man which retains its liquid form under intense cold or heat so long as mercury, and for that reason it is the medium of measuring heat and cold. It freezes at 200 degrees below zero. "I will make a hammer of mercury," said Mr. Tripler.

He poured mercury from a bottle into a paper box, and for a couple of minutes subjected it to the cold of the liquid air. He had placed a handle in the mercury, so that when the latter had congealed it formed a hammer. With this implement he drove a nail into the table on which his experiments were being made. The mercury had become as hard as steel.

The cup of metal in which he had dipped the liquid, of course, had been subjected to intense cold. He dropped this cup and it fell into pieces like glass.

ICE MADE OVER A FIRE

The experiment of making ice over a fire was perhaps the most strikingly illustrative of the power of liquid air. Mr. Tripler took a kettle, filled it with the liquid, and it began to boil. He placed it on a gas stove so that the flame could play on the bottom of the vessel. The heat but intensified the cold, as it accelerated the liquid in turning into gas. Ice water poured into this kettle still further increased the process, for it was comparatively hot water. The kettle boiled and sent a stream of steam aloft to a distance of six or eight feet. No housekeeper has ever seen her kettle boil so. All this time the water was being frozen within the kettle and beneath it in the flame was a covering of frost. It was no ordinary ice, either, for later, on being passed around, the intensity of its freezing kept it firm a long time, in spite of the heat of the room.

A beefsteak was produced and lowered in a pan of the liquid. It was soon brought up and when struck with a hammer flew into a hundred pieces. Its appearance when cracked up was similar to petrified wood. It was intensely cold to the touch, and it required some time before the heat of the room had returned the meat to its natural state.

The concluding test was in some respects a most wonderful one. Mr. Tripler placed liquid air in a deep tin cup, lowered it in a jar of water and soon had a thick coating of ice on it. The liquid air turned into gas. He put ice water in the cup to relieve the hold of the ice on the tin cup, and when removed he had a cup of ice. This ice cup in turn he filled with liquid air, and then lowered a piece of carbon in it. A bright light was the result, showing the ice glass as an arc light through a globe. The carbon was burning with a heat of 3000 degrees above zero, and it was burning immersed in a liquid with a temperature of 340 degrees below zero, yet the experimenter held the cup in one hand and the end of the carbon in the other, the intense cold preventing danger from heat so great as to be beyond the power of the mind to comprehend it.

ALCOHOL IN ICE CUBES

Frozen alcohol was another interesting object placed before the company. An ice cube of alcohol would soon turn to a lumpy mass, resembling soft taffy, but dipped in the liquid air for but an instant it was again as an ice cube. The liquid air, thrown into a large jar of water, gave a strange appearance. The liquid would sink, almost or quite touch the bottom of the jar, and then, as it struggled to resume its gaseous state, would again come to the top.

At the conclusion of the exhibition Mr. Tripler said he had heard that a statement of his to the effect that he could make ten gallons of liquid from three gallons of air had been questioned by some of those who had read an account of his work in the March number of McClure's Magazine. He repeated this statement and said it could be proved.

He spoke of liquid air as the great power of the future, and said if it could be made to run a small engine, as he had shown to be possible, it could be made to run a large one. The wonderful manner of getting power from coal, which is merely the stored up power of the sun, would have substituted for it a cheap and easy method of securing it through liquid air. He had had trouble in his method of operating an engine, caused by the freezing of the liquid while in use, but he was still experimenting, and research in the line of investigation he was following was in its infancy. The audience only had a glimpse of what might be done with liquid air.

AS TO ADVICE

The trouble with advice from those who told the world how they got to the apex is that you must gird your loins up and pursue some very different way.

—Chicago News.

SUGAR QUESTION

Special Agent Saylor's Investigations in Porto Rico.

LOW COST OF PRODUCTION

Treasury Officials Considering the Revenue Problem—Duty to be Retained.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Treasury officials are much interested in the report which C. F. Saylor, the special agent of the Agricultural Department to investigate the sugar question, brings back from Porto Rico, where he was sent on a special investigation by Secretary Wilson to determine the relation of the sugar industry there to the beet sugar industry here.

Mr. Saylor does not discuss the political or revenue side of the affair; this is outside of his province, but the treasury officials, interested in the future revenue situation, take from his findings of fact some positive conclusions as to the revenue situation in this particular. For example, Mr. Saylor finds that the Porto Rican can raise sugar for 2 cents a pound of the same standard that it will cost the beet producers of this country 3 1/2 cents a pound to manufacture. This means, according to treasury officials, that the tariff wall of the United States must be retained against the products of these tropical islands, or the beet sugar industry of this country is doomed.

Porto Rico in itself would not do this, since it supplies only about 3 per cent of the sugar consumption of this country, and under most favorable circumstances could supply only about 5 1/2 per cent, but the situation is essentially the same in regard to Cuba and the Philippines, islands whose products are and could be made so large as to determine the ruling price of sugar in the United States.

DIET OF THE LABORERS

Mr. Saylor discusses the reasons for the low price of sugar production in Porto Rico. He finds the wages of labor distressingly low, and what is back of that, the cost of living. Five cents a day is a large price for the food of a Porto Rican laborer. The big sugar factories, which feed their own employees, charge themselves on their account but seven cents a day per man for food, and they give a much more substantial and nourishing diet than the ordinary laborer of that country gets in his own home. The ordinary food of the Porto Rican is this: In the morning he eats a piece of bread and what is called coffee. At 12 he takes "breakfast," which consists of coffee, a piece of bread, some tina (like our potato), which is mostly starch, and some bean soup. This soup is the only nutritious part of the meal. Mr. Saylor says he has never seen them eat meat except as particles in their soup. The night meal is the same as this breakfast. To this insufficient diet he attributes much of the inefficiency of the Porto Rican laborer. It is commonly computed that the laborer in the beet sugar region of this country is worth three Porto Ricans, but Mr. Saylor believes that if the laboring man of the United States had no better food to eat and lived in that country he would not be much better than the Porto Rican.

DISPARITY IN COST OF PRODUCTION

The disparity in cost of sugar production there and in this country will lessen, Mr. Saylor thinks, as time goes on. As the island becomes Americanized the tastes and wants of the laboring population will increase, and with this will go a demand for higher wages. While the price of sugar in consequence will go up there, it is likely to go down here on account of the increasing profitable use to which the by-products of the sugar beet factories will be put. These two changes, however, are in the nature of long-distance effects, and what the treasury is now looking at is the immediate revenue problem involved. The officials see no way of maintaining our growing beet sugar industries except by the retention of the duty against sugar from the tropical islands, including those in our own possession.

The Woman's Institute in London has published a "Lexicon of Employments for Women," from which it appears that there are in England women cab and omnibus-drivers, street porters, "walking postmen," cattle-dealers, auctioneers, and one locomotive engineer.—Woman's Journal.

WHO ARE THE WISE?

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkhart, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Hanson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all Druggists and Dealers.

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Most Torturing, Disfiguring,
Humiliating

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HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
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Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the California Fertilizer Works are made entirely from pure bone treated with acid, Dried Food and Fish, Potash and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand lbs. are almost exactly alike, and for excellent analytical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is well known to the trade and is explained in the following:

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Great Activity at Pope's.

All departments of the Pope Mfg. Co.'s factories are now running twenty-two hours daily and the combined Pope interests are furnishing employment to about 4,000 men. Work comes direct from the company that the demand for its Bicycles at the 1899 prices is unprecedentedly large and for weeks close to 1,000 machines have been shipped per day. Many orders are being received for the Chainless.

The above, taken from the "Iron Age" shows the great demand for the ever popular Columbia bicycle. We expect a big lot by the Australia on the 12th of April and hope to be able to deliver all orders for Chainless at that time. We have a good stock of Chain Wheels, both Columbia and Racer, and a big stock of sundries.

E. O. HALL & SON,

LIMITED.

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1850.

Accumulated Funds. £3,750,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

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Royal Insurance Company:

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Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on stone and brick buildings and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport,

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,650,000

Total reinsurance - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies - 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000

Total reinsurance - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897, £11,558,000.

Authorized Capital - £2,000,000

Subscribed - 2,250,000

Paid up Capital - 687,500

Fire Fund - 2,540,819 7 6

Life and Annuity Funds - 6,127,670 1 6

£11,558,000 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch - 1,581,377 8 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - 1,336,611 1 6

£2,917,988 4 5

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Etco Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, April 7.
Schr. J. A. Cummins, Seattle, 6 hrs. from Hilo; 1000 bags sugar to M. B. Griffin & Co.
Am. schr. Chas. Hanson, Danvers, 27 days from Europe; 154,000 feet lumber to Wilder & Co., Ltd.

Saturday, April 8.
Schr. Kinan, Clarke, 50 hrs. from Hilo; 244 bags sugar, 15 bags corn, 11 bags, 25 head cattle, 26 head hogs, 100 pigs, sundries.
Schr. Ito Au Hou, Mosher, 8 hrs. from Lahaina; 3549 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.
Am. schr. Asalea, F. Fardeline, from Port Townsend March 11, to Lewis & Cooke; 433,000 feet of lumber.
Schr. Helene, Macdonald, from Kawaihae; 10,152 bags Okaia sugar, 30 cattle.

Schr. Waiakale, Green, from Kilauea and Makawili; 2505 bags sugar, 4 sundries.
U. S. A. T. Charles Nelson, Capt. M. A. Anderson, from San Francisco March 30; 900 tons of Government stores and 60 soldiers and 2 officers.
Schr. Upolu, Henningsen, 18 hrs. from Kohala.
Schr. J. A. Cummins, Seattle, 8 hrs. from Waimanalo.

Sunday, April 9.
Schr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, 13 hrs. from Nawiliwili; 4748 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.
Schr. James Makoe, Tulett, 15 hrs. from Koloa; 2000 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.
Schr. Kilohana, Thompson, 13 1/2 hrs. from Hanalei; 3827 bags sugar, 14 H. Hackfeld & Co.

Schr. Claudine, Cameron, 14 hrs. from Kahului; 6169 bags sugar, 503 bags potatoes, 31 bags corn, 33 hogs, 53 hogs, 120 pigs, sundries.
Am. schr. Edith Thompson, Whitney, 15 days from Seattle, via Hilo, April 8; 525 tons mds. to H. Waterhouse & Co.
Am. bk. Ceylon, Miller, 19 days from San Francisco; mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Am. bk. Martha Davis, Fris, 15 days from San Francisco; 1300 tons mds. to C. Brewer & Co.
Am. bk. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, 15 days from San Francisco; 819 tons mds. to F. A. Schaefer & Co.
Am. schr. Wm. Renton, Jensen, 24 days from Port Townsend, with lumber.

Am. schr. Carrier Dove, Brandt, 64 days from Newcastle; 1160 tons coal to order.
Sip. Kailani, Sam, 6 hrs. from Pearl Lochs.

Monday, April 10.
Br. schr. Doris, Smith, 6 days 2 hrs. from San Francisco; pass. and mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.
It. cruiser Piemonte, Giuliani, 16 days from Acapulco.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, April 7.
S. S. Garonne, Conrad, Seattle.
Schr. Mikahala, Thompson, Makawili.
Haw. ship Star of Bengal, Henderson, for San Francisco.
Miss. S. S. Morning Star, Garland, Micronesia.
Schr. J. A. Cummins, Seattle, Waimanalo.
Schr. Blanche and Ella, Dudoit, Kailakaka.
Schr. Kaniakoni, Sam, Kohala.

Saturday, April 8.
Schr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Lahaina, Kona and Kau.
United States transport Zealandia, Dowdell, Manila.
Schr. Concord, Harris Kaunakakai.
Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.

Sunday, April 9.
Am. bk. Imgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.

Monday, April 10.
Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Lahaina and Kapaemahu.
Schr. Kaula, Bruhn, Makawili.
Schr. J. A. Cummins, Seattle, Waimanalo.
Haw. bk. Diamond Head, Ward, San Francisco.

ISLAND PORTS.

Hilo—Arrived, April 2, bk. Santiago, from San Francisco; April 7, bk. Amy Turner, from San Francisco. Sailed, April 5, bk. Roderick Dhu, from San Francisco, with the following freight: Hilo Sugar Co., 11,132 bags sugar; Waiakale Mill Co., 10,800 bags sugar; Pepee Sugar Co., 10,800 bags sugar. Total value of cargo, \$212,568.99.

Honolulu—Sailed, April 3, schr. Fafon, for San Francisco. Cargo: 3406 bags sugar, H. Waterhouse & Co., and 2474 bags sugar, Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. 715 1/2 pounds, valued at \$26,704.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Yokohama—Arrived, March 29, Br. schr. Gaelic, from Honolulu.
Nagasaki—Sailed, March 25, star. Ohio, for San Francisco.
Neah Bay—Passed in, March 29, bktn. J. M. Griffith, from Hilo for Port Townsend.

San Francisco—Arrived, March 28, schr. Robert Lewers, 18 days from Honolulu; March 29, U. S. T. Scandia, 11 days from Honolulu. Cleared, March 29, bktn. S. N. Castle, for Honolulu.
Valparaiso, March 28—The Russian corvette Razboynik is here on her way to Honolulu.

San Francisco—Arrived, March 30, Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, 14 1/2 days from Honolulu, bk. C. Bryant, 21 days from Honolulu; brig Consuelo, 15 days from Honolulu; schr. Vancie Vance, 15 1/2 days from Honolulu; April 2, schr. Nippon Maru, Evans, 6 days 6 hrs and 44 min. from Honolulu; bktn. Mary Winkelman, Benneche, 14 1/2 days from Kahului; Sailed, March 29, bktn. S. N. Castle, for Honolulu. Up and loading for Island ports: Hilo: bk. Annie Johnson (loads April 5). Honolulu: Schr. Australia (sails April 5, 2 p. m.); schr. Robert Lewers (sails April 7); bk. Mauna Ala, ship Port George (sails April 6); bk. Andrew Welch.

Port Townsend—Arrived, March 30, bktn. J. M. Griffith, from Hilo;

bktn. Skagit, from Honolulu; schr. Maria E. Smith, from Honolulu; April 1, bktn. Kikikat, from Port London, for Honolulu.

Yokohama—Sailed, April 1, Hr. star. Capricorn, for Honolulu.
Hongkong—Arrived, April 1, star. City of Peking, from Honolulu.
Gray's Harbor—Sailed, March 29, schr. Fannie Adele, for Kihiti.
Neah Bay—Passed, March 29, schr. Corona, from Honolulu, for Port Gamble.

Port Pribil—Sailed, March 29, Nic. bk. Bundaler, for Newcastle, N. S. W., to load for Honolulu.
Port Gamble—Arrived, March 31, bktn. Skagit, from Honolulu; schr. Corona, from Honolulu; schr. Maria E. Smith, from Honolulu. Sailed, April 1, bktn. Kikikat, for Honolulu.
Tacoma—Arrived, March 31, bktn. J. M. Griffith, from Hilo.

Latest Freights and Charters.
Pioneer, Am. schr., 597 tons (at Gray's Harbor)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Charles Nelson. Prior to arrival.
Skagit, Am. bktn., 443 tons (at Gamble)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Pope & Talbot.
J. B. Thomas, Am. ship, 1807 tons (now at Honolulu)—Sugar from Kahului to Delaware Breakwater.

Robert Lewers, 669 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Diamond & Co.

Passengers.
Arrived.
From Nawiliwili, per schr. W. G. Hall, April 9—G. N. Wilcox, A. S. Wilcox, W. H. Rice, A. Dreier, A. F. Cooke, and wife, C. A. Elston, Professor Koebele, J. Donaldson, C. H. Collins, C. C. Coolidge, E. Dawson, F. Gay, R. S. Moore, W. H. Taylor, H. Yama, R. Watanabe, Miss M. Rice, Miss A. Rice, Miss E. Rice, Miss J. A. Cooke, Miss M. M. Cooke, Miss Grace, Master P. Rice, Master H. Rice, Rev. S. K. Kauli, J. H. Kaewale, F. J. Cross, S. K. Kaeo, J. H. Kahikina, E. Page, Wal Heep and wife, Hop Sing, Capt. H. A. Springett, U. S. Engineers, six officers and seventy men of Companies K and M, U. S. Volunteers.

From Maui ports, per schr. Claudine, April 9—G. P. Wilder, Capt. L. Ahlborn, wife, four children and servant, Mrs. D. Douglas and son, Mrs. Geo. Dunn and two sons, C. Bolte, E. K. Bull, Miss J. Tanner, Mrs. P. A. Dias and two children, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Thos. Campbell, H. P. Bolter, H. A. Baldwin, K. Yasumori and child, C. Y. Aina, Mrs. P. A. French, Miss Zeigler, Dr. C. Davidson, R. E. Maynard, W. J. Lowrie, J. A. Griffin, H. Howell, E. L. Collins, J. McLehlan, Awana, J. W. Kahua, G. Peterson and wife, W. Maull, Miss Maull, C. Copp, Jr., W. Brede, Frank Baldwin.

From Hawaii and Maui, per schr. Kinan, April 8—Volcano: C. T. Tucker, Mrs. A. L. Scott, Mrs. McCullough, Mrs. L. A. Thurston, Mrs. F. A. Potter, Way Ports: Senator Henry Waterhouse, Dr. Wood, W. Yanata, W. Walters, A. J. Campbell, R. F. Lange, S. N. Norrie, J. Matson, Geo. Kettle, wife and three children, C. A. Doyle, J. P. Falk, H. H. Renton, Mrs. J. Sullivan, Leo Sullivan, Mrs. C. A. Hopkin, Adam Lindsay, Rev. S. Konda, Mrs. S. Konda, P. R. Robinson, W. N. Campbell, Miss Duncan, Geo. Low, wife and two children, J. S. Canairi, C. H. Brown, Miss M. A. Chamberlain, Henry Easton, H. T. Hamby, H. C. Glade, Dr. N. Russell, Master H. Lucas, Miss S. Lucas, J. H. Wilson and wife, D. O'Neil, Dr. E. L. Hutchinson, Mrs. R. E. Burns and three children, Miss A. Pomerey, Capt. J. Ross, T. P. Rockford, Mrs. A. Moses, H. Haneberg, Jas. Morse, Mark Houghtaling, H. Anoko, J. Bergstrom.

From San Francisco, per schr. Doris, April 10, for Honolulu: P. J. Anwey, Mrs. C. E. Camp, Mrs. H. D. James, Mrs. E. H. Kittredge, H. A. Stourton, Dr. E. C. Buell, Mrs. H. W. Rolfe and child, P. McG. McLean, W. E. Brown, R. M. Tobin, Miss Ethel Kittredge, J. B. Lankershim, G. P. Herr, Thomas Fitzgerald, Dr. C. E. Camp, Mrs. W. E. Brown, Alfred Tobin, Miss Harriett Kittredge, Mrs. C. W. Williams, H. W. Rolfe, Fred W. Cowley, For Yokohama: Z. Amari, Dr. D. McDonald, Mrs. A. C. Bryer, Mrs. H. E. Averill, H. P. Duval, Miss Lily Parrish, E. J. Cowan, A. Herbst, Miss N. M. Hill, Mrs. H. Tourjee and infant, Miss Ottilie Bryer, J. C. Duval, E. J. Parrish, P. E. Persnald, Ed Brandenstein, T. Aoki, A. C. Bryer, Miss Ethelind Bryer, Mrs. J. C. Duval, Mrs. E. J. Parrish, E. R. Smith, A. Adelsdorfer, For Kobe: C. W. Clifton, J. N. Boyd, Mrs. L. B. Smithers, Miss Smithers, For Nagasaki: L. Bauer, C. A. Schiefer, Henry Metz, For Shanghai: H. A. Macray, L. W. Downey, Rev. Jas. Carson, Dr. Campbell, J. D. Willard, W. H. Taylor, Miss N. Gange, Miss Berry, Master P. Kailbaum.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per schr. Mauna Loa, April 8—L. Kailbaum, W. C. Achi, Mrs. Kamala Aloma, C. H. Collins, H. H. Gear, J. Brown, Mr. Yates, Levi Drew, W. H. Shipman, Mrs. W. H. Rose, Miss H. Sorenson, O. Abbott, A. D. Wishard, W. H. Haldell, Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Geo. Fletcher, Father Julian, Mrs. D. Center and two children, B. D. Hicas, Mrs. J. E. Smith and child, J. E. Smith, W. S. Maule and wife, Miss Ah You.

For San Francisco, per bk. Diamond Head, April 10—Claude Helm, Miss Zoffman.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The British bark La Bonanza is being loaded in New York for the Hawaiian Islands.
The bark Diamond Head sailed at 4:00 p. m. yesterday with a full cargo of sugar for San Francisco.
The schooner Tahitiensis sails for Papeete tomorrow. A number of Marquesans will return on her.

The barkentine Imgard's cargo, for San Francisco on Sunday, consisted of 19,141 bags sugar, valued at \$77,650.
The schooner La Ninfa has been sold by Capt. Harry Evans to Wilson & Whitehouse, the contractors, who will use her in transporting material for road building to the other islands.

Capt. Amesbury, of the American schooner S. D. Carlton, which anchored off Kahului last Saturday night, reports making the last 300 miles to that port in less than twenty hours. The S. D. Carlton is from Hongkong in ballast to load sugar.

The schooner Tahitiensis is in the stream and having been cleaned and painted. From here the Tahitiensis will return direct to the South Seas, as the charter from the Hawaiian Evangelical board ended with the bringing of the missionaries from the Marquesas to this port.

The Oriental & Occidental's liner Doris is at Pacific Mail wharf, having arrived after a quick run from San Francisco nearly a day ahead of schedule time. Pleasant weather was experienced during the whole trip. She brought twenty-two cabin and ten steerage passengers for this port and a lot of mail. During the trip one of the Chinese steerage passengers died of phthisis.

The United States army transport Charles Nelson is at Nuanuan street wharf, having arrived from San Francisco last Saturday morning with 900 tons of Government stores, forty men of the hospital corps and fifteen of the Sixth Infantry, under command of Lieut. Alfred Alve, of the Eighteenth Infantry, U. S. A., bound for Manila. Besides these there are three members of the signal corps, Quartermaster Sergeant Kait and Lieut. S. Wythe, surgeon.

The Italian cruiser Elina will be remembered being in port last fall sailing hence to Australia, from there she also will probably go to China where the Italian fleet is now being mobilized.

Marching Orders Received.
The Engineers received their marching orders by the Doris yesterday. They are to leave by the Australia on the 18th of this month. Their relief will be four battalions of the Sixth Infantry under command of Maj. Mills.

DIED.
CAMPBELL—At Pala, Maui, April 8th, 1899, Thomas Campbell, a native of Glasgow, England, aged 64 years.
ESPINDA—In this city, April 10, 1899, of brain fever, Louisa, beloved wife of Henry Espinda, aged 24 years.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Henry H. Wilcox, deceased, by order of Hon. Jacob Hardy, Circuit Judge of the Fifth Circuit;
Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Henry H. Wilcox, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at his office at Lihue, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
Dated at Lihue, Kauai, 18th March, 1899.
G. N. WILCOX,
Administrator of the estate of Henry H. Wilcox, deceased. 2055-51T

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.
U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.
Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

PURE - BRED POULTRY!
Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:
English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.
I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.
Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.
Prices furnished on application.
WALTER C. WEEDON,
Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.

WANTED.
ASSISTANT AGENTS IN HONOLULU and all over the Islands for a first class Fire Insurance Co. Offers under "P. J. C." Gazette Office. 5199-2062-81

ITALIAN CRUISER BY AUTHORITY.

The Piemonte Arrives in Port from Acapulco.

Will Stay Here About a Week—China Her Destination—Italian Fleet Being Mobilized.

Anchored in naval row is the third-class Italian cruiser Piemonte which arrived from Acapulco sixteen days ago yesterday morning. She is on her way to China and will stay here about a week provisioning and taking on coal. The commanding officer made an early call on Italian Consul F. A. Schaefer and arrangements were made for an early despatch. The Piemonte's destination will be where the war cloud is now very dark. Upon entering the harbor the Piemonte was saluted by the battery at Kakaako under an officer and firing squad from the barracks.

The Piemonte was launched in 1885 and is a modern cruiser of 3,000 tons. She has a length of 300 feet, beam 36 feet and a mean draft of 29 feet. Her maximum speed is 23 knots and her armament consists of 32 guns of the latest type.

The Piemonte's officers are: Captain Giuliani, Commander Mosenigo, Lieutenants Proli, Grillo, Pfister, De Grotti, Fenzl; Sub-Lieutenant Rapelli, Chief Engineer Buongiorno, Second Engineer Marisco and Bettoni, Surgeon Dardano and Paymaster Carminiani. She carries a crew of 340 men.

The Piemonte has been cruising around the coast of South America visiting all the prominent ports. Captain Giuliani reports an excellent trip from Acapulco to this port.

The Italian cruiser Elina will be remembered being in port last fall sailing hence to Australia, from there she also will probably go to China where the Italian fleet is now being mobilized.

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.
The President directs that notice be given that the Boards of Registration for the different Islands are as follows:

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua.
H. J. Lyman,
Harry Ryeroff,
F. T. Snow.
Kauai, Kona and Kohala.
George P. Tulioch,
J. K. Nahale,
W. J. Yates.
Maui, Molokai and Lanai.
F. W. Hardy,
R. C. Searle,
F. Wittrock.

ISLAND OF OAHU.
J. M. Camara, Jr.,
R. H. Baker,
Fred B. Oat.
KAUAI AND NIHAU.
W. H. Rice, Jr.,
W. G. Smith,
Hy. Peters.

GEORGE C. POTTER,
Secretary of Foreign Office,
Executive Building, April 2nd, 1899.
5197-11 2061-21

REGISTRATION NOTICE.
The Board of Registration of voters for Maui, Molokai and Lanai, will meet as follows:
Monday, April 17, 1899—11 a. m. to 1 p. m., at Huelo School House.
Tuesday, April 18—8 a. m. to 11 a. m. at Keanae Post Office.
Wednesday, April 19—8 a. m. to 12 m. at Fukuia's Store, Nahiiku.
Thursday, April 20—9 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m., at Hana Post Office.
Saturday, April 22—9 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m. at Hana Plantation Office.
Monday, April 24—1 p. m. to 5 p. m. at Kipahulu Post Office.
Tuesday, April 25—1 p. m. to 5 p. m. at Kaupo School House.
Wednesday, April 26—11 a. m. to 1 p. m. at Chinese Store, Makana.
Wednesday, April 26—2 p. m. to 5 p. m. at Ulupalukua School House.
Thursday, April 27—10 a. m. to 2 p. m. at Kealahou School House, Kula.
Evening sessions will be held when possible.

FREDERIC W. HARDY,
F. WITTROCK,
R. C. SEARLE,
Board of Registration for Maui, Molokai and Lanai. 2060-21

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
In the matter of the Estate of John R. Bush, of Kilauea, Kauai, deceased, intestate.
Petition having been filed by John Bush, alleging that said deceased died intestate, and praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to him, the said John Bush, notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 6th May, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court House, Lihue, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.
Lihue, Kauai, 7th April, 1899.
By the Court: R. W. T. PURVIS, Clerk. 2062-31T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.
In the matter of the Estate of Achi K. Akau, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.
The petition and accounts of the executor of the will of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such executor.
It is ordered, that Monday, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of the said Court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.
Honolulu, March 9th, 1899.
By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 2054-31T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.
In the matter of the estate of JULIUS HOTING, late of Bremen, Germany, deceased.
A duly authenticated copy of the last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters of administration with the will annexed, to John Ena, having been

Filed, notice is hereby given that MONDAY, MAY 8th, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
Honolulu, April 7th, 1899.
By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk. A. S. Humphreys and G. D. Gear, Attorneys for Petitioner. 2062-31T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.
In the matter of the estate of Stephen Spencer, late of London, England, deceased.
The petition and accounts of the administrator with the will annexed, of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator.
It is ordered that Friday, the 12th day of May, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers in the Court Room of the said Court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
Honolulu, April 7th, 1899.
By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk. 2062-31T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.
In the matter of the estate of Edwin Austin Jones, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.
The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator.
It is ordered that Monday, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court Room of the said Court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
Honolulu, April 3rd, 1899.
By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk. 2059-31T

CIRCUIT COURT, FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—AT CHAMBERS.—IN PROBATE.
In the matter of the estate of J. W. Lota, of Hanalei, Kauai, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition of W. G. Smith, administrator of said estate, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said estate, set forth and described as follows:
1. All those premises situated at Hanalei, Island of Kauai, occupied as a residence, by W. E. H. Doreville, at a rental of \$129 per annum, being R. F. 2024, L. C. A. 7944, beginning at S. E. corner thence (mag.) N. 55 E., 88 ft. to lot of Kealaiki; thence N. 26 W. 83 ft. along Kealaiki; thence N. 69 E. 98 ft. along Kealaiki to Kahue lot; thence N. 20 W. 152 ft. along Kahue; thence N. 69 E. 50 ft. along Kahue; thence S. 87 W. 587 ft. to the sea; thence S. 15 W. 312 ft. along the sea (low water line); thence N. 87 E. 550 ft. to point of commencement. Containing an area of 3 9/10 acres.
2. All those premises situated in said Hanalei, known as the Store lot now occupied by See Wo, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the N. E. corner, thence (mag.) S. 26 E. 99 ft. to Government road; thence S. 65 W. 282 ft. along Government road; thence N. 26 W. 99 ft.; thence N. 65 E. 282 ft. to point of commencement. Containing an area of 0.65 acres.
And setting forth certain legal reasons why said real estate should be sold: It is hereby ordered that the heirs and next of kin of said deceased and all persons interested in said estate appear before this Court on Thursday, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1899, at the Court Room in Lihue, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.
Dated at Lihue, Kauai, 24th March, 1899.
By the Court: R. W. T. PURVIS, Clerk. 2059-31T

NOTICE.
THE OFFICE OF THE AGENCY OF JOHN FOWLER & COMPANY (Leeds) Limited, of Leeds and London, England, will hereafter be in the Eng. Building, Room 369, in the rear of the Union Feed Company's Warehouse.
All communications, during the temporary absence of the undersigned, can be addressed, "Care of the Union Feed Company."
(Signed) GEO. W. MACFARLANE, Agent for John Fowler & Co., (Leeds) Ltd. Honolulu, March 26th, 1899. 2059-5193

FOR SALE.
ONE CORLISS ENGINE, 14x30 in., in first class condition—to be sold at a bargain. For particulars apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd. 2058-81 Honolulu.

FRED MEYER, Esq., has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Pound at Waiman, in the District of Waiman, Island of Oahu, vice D. Center, resigned.
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, April 4th, 1899.
2061-31

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.
The President directs that notice be given that the Boards of Registration for the different Islands are as follows:

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua.
H. J. Lyman,
Harry Ryeroff,
F. T. Snow.
Kauai, Kona and Kohala.
George P. Tulioch,
J. K. Nahale,
W. J. Yates.
Maui, Molokai and Lanai.
F. W. Hardy,
R. C. Searle,
F. Wittrock.

ISLAND OF OAHU.
J. M. Camara, Jr.,
R. H. Baker,
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KAUAI AND NIHAU.
W. H. Rice, Jr.,
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GEORGE C. POTTER,
Secretary of Foreign Office,
Executive Building, April 2nd, 1899.
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Board of Registration for Maui, Molokai and Lanai. 2060-21

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By the Court: R. W. T. PURVIS, Clerk. 2062-31T

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The petition and accounts of the executor of the will of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such executor.
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Honolulu, April 7th, 1899.
By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk. 2062-31T